

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A BREATH OF FRESH AIR AT THE
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a breath of fresh air may be blowing through the U.S. Postal Service.

I was recently paid a visit by the new Postmaster General, Marvin Runyon, a man who appears to be dedicated to reforming this vast, inefficient, bureaucratic institution.

A year ago, I introduced a resolution that would create a bipartisan, blue-ribbon commission to study the Postal Service. Frankly, the resolution did not get a sufficient number of cosponsors to bring it up for a vote on the floor. The Postal Unions used their considerable financial and political clout to kill it.

I still believe we need a Presidential commission, but Mr. Runyon made an offer in that meeting that deserves consideration.

"I'd like an opportunity to be your commission," he said. He pledged to spend the next 60 days examining the Postal Service from top to bottom and taking corrective action.

The more we talked, the more I realized that Mr. Runyon's basic thinking was in line with my own on the major changes needed to get the Postal Service back on track.

It's clear that he is not wedded to doing things the old way. He appears to be a real businessman, not a business-as-usual man, and I am willing to take a chance that his experience in business is just what we need to make the Postal Service more responsive to those it is supposed to serve.

I was particularly pleased to learn that he planned to take a hard look at labor-management relations. The tragic shootings at the Royal Oak postal facility and elsewhere in the Nation were just one symptom of the bad blood between managers and employees at America's most deeply troubled institution.

He told me about his first days at the Tennessee Valley Authority, when he was forced to reduce the number of employees there. He said he not only accomplished the cutbacks with the least possible pain and dislocation for the TVA employees involved, but he did it with the cooperation of the labor unions.

As everyone in this House knows, the Postal Unions have some of the toughest, best-connected, but most hide-bound officials in America. Mr. Runyon will need all of his considerable negotiating skills to achieve some resolution of the difficult problems that divide postal managers from their employees.

I was also pleased to learn that he planned to withdraw the Postal Service from future sponsorship of the Olympic Games. The whole idea of top postal officials raising bubbly champagne glasses on the terraces of palatial hotel suites during lulls at the Barcelona

games must have galled millions of Americans who continue to endure poor postal service at unreasonably high prices.

Americans deserve better service, and I am reasonably confident that Postmaster General Runyon will work hard to give them the postal system that they deserve.

But if he should fail to follow through on his promises after a reasonable length of time it is my intention to call the situation to the attention of President Bush and urge him to appoint a commission.

I still hear from people who are fed up with the Postal Service. They have had it up to here with declining postal service and rising postal costs.

It has been 20 years since the old post office was reestablished as a quasi-independent agency. It's time to take a fresh and impartial look at the system and see whether the American people are getting their money's worth.

I am willing to give the new Postmaster General some time to prove that he is the one with the experience and drive to turn this system around. If not, we've got to show the American people that the Congress and President are not running away from these serious problems and that we've got the guts to do something about them.

REMARKS OF BRIG. GEN. H.G.
WALLS, JR.

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, on July 8, 1992, I recognized the 50th anniversary of the Montford Point Association in my remarks for the RECORD. On that occasion, I indicated that Brig. Gen. G.H. Walls, Jr., had spoken on that occasion. It gives me great pleasure at this time to submit for the RECORD his address made on that occasion and ask that it be included in the RECORD:

ADDRESS OF BRIG. GEN. H.G. WALLS, JR.

Thank you for the introduction. Assistant Secretary Cooper, Lt. Gen. Petersen, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. I am indeed honored that you have invited me to be with you this evening. Back in the days of the great Greek and Roman philosophers, teachers and mentors, aspiring students spent many years at the knee of their masters listening and learning. When the great man thought his student was prepared he called upon the student to demonstrate his prowess through a deed—writing or recitation. As I look at the head table and throughout this group, I see many of my mentors and teachers. And now I know how those students must have felt. That feeling was reinforced when the Commandant told me earlier this week that I'd better get this right tonight. He went on to say that if I blew it or you weren't satisfied, I'd have to

come to San Diego next month and try harder at the National Convention. So, my challenge has been placed before me! I already know, three things. First, the longer I speak, the less you will remember. Second, the longer I speak the better the chance is that I will display my ignorance; and finally, the longer I speak the greater the chance that I will talk myself into trouble. So, with those three things in mind, I'll make my remarks pointed and mercifully brief.

As everyone in this hall knows, the Montford Point Marine Association has always been at the forefront of change in the Marine Corps. I like to refer to the original group (and now the ladies) as the "point men." The point man is the one the commander sends out to blaze the trail and report anything of danger to the vanguard. Fifty years ago many of you started walking point and you have never stopped. Challenges abounded and you met and overcame them all.

In the 1940's the challenge was to open the door and prove to the world that black men could train, serve and fight as U.S. Marines. The records of achievement in training at Montford Point and of the units that fought their way across the Pacific are indelibly etched in the pages of Marine Corps history. The names of those early black Marines are legendary: Hashmark Johnson, Edgar Huff, Alvin "Tony" Ghazlo, Ernest "Judo" Jones and the thousands of recruits who would make their way from across the Nation to Jacksonville and down that mile of pine tree-lined road to Montford Point. These were the "chosen few." The first decade also saw the first black Marine officers commissioned. Frederick C. Branch pinned on his butter bars on 10 November 1945. He was followed in 1946 by Charles C. Johnson, Judd B. Davis and Herbert L. Brewer. On 26 July 1948 then President Harry Truman promulgated Executive Order 9981 which banned color bias in the armed services. At least legally, the doors were wide open now. In 1949 the first black woman, Marine Annie E. Graham, was enlisted. On 9 September 1949, Headquarters Company, Montford Point camp was deactivated, marking the end of an era for black Marines.

The 1950's have been called the decade of integration. It also opened with the outbreak of the Korean war. For the first time, black Marines would enter combat in integrated units. Lieutenant William K. Jenkins became the first black officer to lead Marines in combat. On 1 October 1952, the first black Marine aviator was commissioned. Frank E. Peterson also went on to be the first black general officer and attained the rank of lieutenant general before his retirement. Ken Berthoud and Hurdle Maxwell, along with General Petersen, were regular officers and completed their careers as colonel and lieutenant colonel, respectively. On the enlisted side, Sergeant Major Huff's string of impressive achievements continued to grow while Technical Sergeants James E. Johnson and Leo McDowell led the way in improving the soon-to-disappear Steward's branch.

The Marine Corps in the decade of the 1960's and through the Vietnam war years was to be troubled deeply by racial incidents,

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

some violent, as it sought ways to promote understanding between all Marines. In 1965 I entered the Marine Corps and in 1967 found myself assigned as the "negro officer selection officer." 4th Marine Corps District in Philadelphia. This is also the time I first became involved with the MPMA. Early in this assignment, I was introduced to Master Gunner Sergeant Brooks Gray who had recruiting experience and literally took a young captain under his wing and taught him the ropes. Montford Pointers Sterling Gilliam, Zeke Clouser, Halsey Gillis in Philadelphia; Dick Dalton in Cincinnati; Joe Carpenter in Washington, and many more became my points of contact in the district. My counterparts at other districts were aided immensely in the quest for black officer candidates by local Montford Pointers. These were difficult years in our society and the turmoil inevitably spilled into the Marine Corps. Anti-establishment and Anti-authority confrontations became commonplace. The veteran Marines of the '40's and '50's were in the mainstream of Marine Corps life, the young turks appeared to stand apart from it; neither group truly appreciated the other's background and attitudes and yet they had a common cause, a need for full equality.

And then there was the war. As in WW II and Korea, the Montford Point veterans and the "new breed" of Marine distinguished themselves in every action fought. Five black Marines were awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism in combat; then Lieutenant Colonel Petersen became the first black to command a tactical aviation squadron in the Navy or Marine Corps. It was in 1966 that I met then Captain Gary Cooper, co M/3/9, in the jungle South of Danang.

In the '70's the Marine Corps purged itself of malcontents and bad actors of all colors, returning to the smaller size and many of the original Montford Point marine's careers came to a close. Sergeant Major Huff and MGySgt Brooks Gray retired. The grand old man and elder statesman of Montford Point, Sergeant Major Johnson answered his last roll call. James E. Johnson became an assistant Secretary of the Navy and the Marine Corps promoted its first black officer to the rank of brigadier general. Camp Gilbert H. Johnson was activated at Montford Point. In the '80's, the numbers of black marine officers, staff noncommissioned officers and Marines grew steadily. The Marine Corps commitment to equal opportunity and affirmative action kept pace with the other services. Quality of recruits in the all-volunteer force was unparalleled in the history of the military in this country.

What do the '90's hold for us? By fiscal year 1997 the Marine Corps will have been reduced by 18 percent if the current downsizing plan holds. That means that about 5,800 marines a year will be cut from the force through expiration of active service, retirement and lowered recruiting quotas. Many of these young men and women are among the best and brightest our country has. Many would have been allowed to reenlist in years past. Many will leave with skills that can be applied to the civilian workforce. I see an opportunity here for the MPMA to again walk point. I encourage—no, I challenge you to establish a program at the National Association level to be implemented by each chapter that will not only welcome these men and women back into the civilian community but harness the considerable talent, resources and networking capability in MPMA to assist them in job searches, college admissions, and becoming productive mainstream participants in society.

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Well, I think that I may be about to violate all three of the things I said I learned when I stood up to speak. So I will close by saying, thanks to each of you for walking point and in great measure being responsible for me being able to wear this rank and represent you. Happy 50th anniversary and God bless you all.

CRS STUDY ON ARMS TRANSFERS TO THE THIRD WORLD

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 20, the Congressional Research Service published a report on Conventional Arms Transfers to the Third World, 1984-1991, written by Mr. Richard F. Grimmett of the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division. Mr. Grimmett finds that the total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements to the Third World declined in 1991, from \$19.1 to \$14.2 billion. But he finds that the U.S. share of the overall market rose from 44.3 percent to 57.4 percent. In 1991, as in 1990, the United States ranked first by a substantial margin in arms transfer agreement with the Third World.

I commend the report to my colleagues, and the text of report's summary follows:

CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS TO THE THIRD WORLD, 1984-1991
SUMMARY

The major political transitions wrought by the end of the Cold War continued in 1991, resulting in a significant impact on the Third World arms marketplace. The disintegration of the Soviet Union contributed to a sharp fall in Soviet arms agreements, while the United States remained the leader in arms sales to the Third World. The U.N. embargo against Iraq dropped Baghdad from being one of the largest Third World arms purchasers, leading to intense competition among former suppliers for new arms deals elsewhere. Reductions in domestic defense spending in many nations became a matter of acute concern to their weapons exporting industries. Further, in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war, a number of initiatives were launched to control destabilizing conventional arms transfers, especially to the Near East region.

The value of all arms transfer agreements with the Third World on 1991 was \$24.7 billion. This was by far the lowest yearly total, calculated in either nominal or real terms, for any of the years during the 1984-1991 period. The general decline in the value of new arms transfer agreements with the Third World seen in recent years was dramatically reversed in 1990 as the result of major new arms agreements related to the Gulf War. However, in 1991, the pattern of overall decline in the value of arms transfer agreements with the Third World resumed in an equally dramatic fashion. At the same time, in 1991 the value of all arms deliveries to the Third World (\$18.4 billion) was the lowest total, in nominal and real terms, by a substantial margin for any year during the 1984-1991 period. This is the fourth consecutive year since 1987 that the value of all arms deliveries to the Third World dropped significantly.

The Soviet Union and the United States have dominated the Third World arms mar-

ket as the top two suppliers from 1984-1991. Collectively, the two superpowers accounted for 63% of all arms transfer agreements with and 59% of all arms deliveries to the Third World during these years.

In 1991, the total value, in real terms, of U.S. arms transfer agreements with the Third World fell from \$19.1 billion in 1990 to \$14.2 billion. For the second year in a row, however, the United States ranked first by a substantial margin in arms transfer agreements with the Third World. The U.S. share of the value of all such agreements was 57.4% in 1991, up from 44.3% in 1990. Nearly 76% of the 1991 U.S. sales agreements came as a result of costly new orders from Saudi Arabia, South Korea and Egypt (\$5.6 billion, \$2.9 billion, and \$2.3 billion, respectively). The value of the Saudi agreements with the United States alone exceeded the total value (\$5 billion) of all arms transfer agreements made by the Soviet Union with the entire Third World in the same year.

The total value of the Soviet Union's agreements with the Third World fell dramatically from \$11.8 billion in 1990 to \$5 billion in 1991, ranking it second among all suppliers. The Soviet Union's share of all Third World arms transfer agreements declined as well, falling from 27.2% in 1990 to 20.3% in 1991 (in constant 1991 dollars).

COMMENDING THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTER OF SULLIVAN COUNTY ON THEIR THIRD ANNUAL COMMUNITY RECOGNITION DINNER

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a foundation dedicated to the promotion of equal opportunity and the advancement of hope. The Community Resource Center [CRC] of Sullivan County is an agency dedicated to helping those persons who have developmental disabilities. This center has accomplished a great deal in its quest of attaining a better life for the disabled of the Sullivan County region of New York by seeking to help its patients achieve a life of independence. Through its various programs such as clinics, community residences, day treatment, and senior citizens services, this agency has provided valuable services for a segment of our population that too often is ignored.

I am pleased to inform my colleagues that the center is celebrating the contributions of a number of outstanding citizens and companies at their third annual community recognition dinner which will be held at the Villa Roma Country Club in Callicoon, NY, on August 2, 1992. At this dinner the center will commend the following people and companies: Elizabeth Berman, Marc Brandt, Gladys Sherman, Norstar Bank, the Sullivan County Correctional Facility Annex-Community Service Program, Budoff Outdoor Furniture Manufacturers, the Villa Roma Country Club, and the people of Sullivan County.

With the recent passage by Congress of the Americans With Disabilities Act [ADA], new avenues of opportunity have been opened for individuals with disabilities. The ADA has been described as the most comprehensive non-

discrimination legislation passed by this body since the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Through the implementation of the ADA, persons with disabilities will find improved access to employment opportunities, transportation, and public services.

While much has been done to advance the position of the disabled in our Nation, we must continue to recognize and attempt to constructively address the issues that are critical for developmental disabilities policy. These include community, family, and personal assistance supports, educational accessibility, health care, civil rights, and employment. We must also continue to encourage programs which support individuals in natural homes and communities and allow families to choose various methods of care. In the educational forum, the integration of children with disabilities into mainstream schools, programs, and classes is a significant objective. In the context of the current health care debate it must be noted that people with disabilities face discrimination, high costs, inadequate services and limitations which affect their ability to realize the highest possible health and functioning.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I want to commend the efforts of Doris Sheeley, the president of the CRC and David Reiley, the executive director, as well as the rest of the board and officers for their tireless work in the promotion and operation of such a fine organization. With their support the center will surely continue to achieve great results as it carries out the noteworthy mandate set down by Congress in the ADA.

TRIBUTE TO THE URSULINE
SISTERS OF OHIO

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Ursuline Sisters of Ohio, especially those in my 17th Congressional District. Many of the Ursuline Sisters have just returned from Cincinnati where they attended the first North American Ursuline Convocation. At this convocation, participants were energized, encouraged, and challenged by each other to explore an understanding of what it means to live with Ste. Angela's spirit within the world and the Church.

Mr. Speaker, the Ursuline Sisters have been educating children and young adults in the Youngstown Diocese for many years now. Currently, the Ursuline Sisters are responsible for everything from child care to secondary and college education to adult religious education. A new building to house the education center will make their job easier and more rewarding. The new center will serve as an appropriate space for adults to continue their own development and learn skills that will benefit the greater Youngstown area.

Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to commend these fine citizens in the community. It's not everyday I can stand up here to do this, but the Ursuline Sisters deserve this merit. I also want to especially congratulate

Sister Regina Rogers and Sister Therese Ann Rich, both of whom are celebrating 25 years with the Ursuline order.

Mr. Speaker, I wish the Ursuline Sisters the best of luck in constructing their new adult education center. May God bless them in all of their endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO MARGARET MOUL
AND THE MARGARET E. MOUL
HOME FOR THE PHYSICALLY
DISABLED

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the pleasure of attending the 10th anniversary dinner and dance tribute to Margaret E. Moul and the Margaret E. Moul Home for the Physically Disabled in York, PA. Of all the invitations I have received and events I have attended, this was truly one of the most rewarding and uplifting. The activities highlighted the truly remarkable accomplishments of Margaret Moul and the work she has done in establishing the Margaret E. Moul Home and the important work which has been ongoing for the past 10 years.

The establishment of the Margaret E. Moul Home for the Physically Disabled is a testament to the power and determination of one individual and fills a crucial need in our community. Peg Moul began her work with physically handicapped children in the 1950's and soon thereafter helped establish revolutionary programs in the York city schools. She became executive director of the Easter Seals Center of York, a position which she held for 25 years. However, by the time her special education students reached adulthood, she observed that many of their families were unable to continue to provide the care they once offered. Also, many convalescent homes and other facilities were not adequately equipped to accommodate a growing number of physically handicapped individuals needing intermediate care. After diligent research, Mrs. Moul organized a steering committee and embarked on a project aimed at providing a homelike atmosphere for these individuals. She headed a movement of parents, teachers, and other community members raising much of the needed funds. She would constantly call me and I would then call Pennsylvania secretary of Health, Dr. Muller, until finally Peg was permitted to proceed. After years of campaigning with Federal, State, and local officials, Margaret E. Moul presided over home dedication day ceremonies.

A number of distinguished community leaders paid tribute to Mrs. Moul on the evening of June 20, 1992. The Honorable George Trout, York County commissioner, expressed his gratitude for being invited to be a part of the evening and he also expressed love and admiration he and his wife have for Margaret Moul. James Brady, former White House Press Secretary, said, "The work that is done at the Margaret Moul Home also helps people lead more productive and full lives. Tonight I want to give a big thumbs up to the Margaret

Moul Home and to Margaret Moul." Evelyn Long, chairman of the board of the Margaret Moul Home expressed and appreciation of the board saying, "The board, residents, and friends of the Margaret E. Moul Home would like to thank you, Margaret Moul, for taking the time to make a difference in our lives." Marlin Barley, a friend of Margaret Moul, complimented her drive and determination saying:

The trials and tribulations to build and organize this home were unbelievable, many of us would have given up but Peg Moul never gave up. * * * In all these years she never received any personal gain out of her work, she has only given of herself and expected nothing in return.

Dr. Howard MacDougall, board member and parent of a resident, also expressed his thanks saying:

We have as a result of Mrs. Moul and her perseverance, a home where people can receive loving care and this community is very fortunate for this. * * * Peg Moul in her dance with fate, she has attained the exhilarating heights of beneficent charity and creativity in the demonstration of her soul.

These words of praise and tribute are not unworthy or undeserved, but in fact may be understated.

Margaret E. Moul Home is a licensed intermediate care, rehabilitation, and nursing facility which opened in 1982 for individuals aged 18 to 65 with diagnoses or disorders ranging from cerebral palsy, spina bifida, and multiple sclerosis to head trauma and others. At its opening it was described as a "loving addition to Pennsylvania's treasure of caring facilities" and perhaps the only facility of its kind in the State and possibly the Nation. For 10 years now the Margaret Moul Home has been providing needed service to many special individuals in a caring and loving manner. The Margaret E. Moul Home for the Physically Disabled has been appropriately described as a miraculous oasis of caring in a busy and cluttered world. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to allow our colleagues to share in this tribute to Margaret E. Moul and her outstanding accomplishments.

REVIVING THE AMERICAN DREAM

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, as we move to reinvigorate our Nation's economy, it is important that we fully tap the sources of vitality upon which our Nation has grown. Our prosperity has been built on the strengths of diverse individuals and institutions in diverse localities across the Nation. Therefore reaching out to aid our economy requires policies that can be tailored to a variety of local conditions and needs.

This point was well made in a recent commentary by Alice Rivlin, "Reviving the American Dream," published in the Brookings Review, summer 1992. In this commentary she argues that an effective national productivity agenda would be one in which the needed programs in economic development, infrastructure, and education were devolved to the

localities best suited to manage them. Effectiveness in these programs, she argues, requires adaptation to local conditions, accountability of on-the-scene officials, and community participation and support.

This is the very philosophy that underlies two bills that have been introduced in the Committee on Science, Space and Technology. The American Technology Competitiveness Act of 1992 (H.R. 5230) which I introduced, and the National Competitiveness Act of 1992 (H.R. 5231) introduced by Mr. VALENTINE and recently reported out of the committee, are pieces of legislation that are intended to help reinvigorate our manufacturing industries by developing a healthier technological infrastructure. Programs in this legislation that would more effectively support our Nation's enterprises include locally-based manufacturing outreach centers, manufacturing technology centers, an electronic information network that would provide access to state-of-the-art skills and information to our Nation's firms, work force retraining consortia, and youth technical apprenticeships. Each of these measures would support economic growth through decentralized decisions tailored to the diverse needs of our industries, drawing on expertise already in place in various State and locally-based institutions throughout the country.

I would like to submit a copy of the commentary by Alice Rivlin for the RECORD.

REVIVING THE AMERICAN DREAM

(By Alice M. Rivlin)

Americans, long noted for their "can-do" spirit, for self-assurance often bordering on cockiness, have become mired in pessimism. It has become fashionable to predict decline in America's economic strength and stagnation in its standard of living. Foreboding about the economy has fed popular anger at the political system, especially at the federal level.

To visitors from less favored parts of the world, this defeatism must seem mystifying. There are no objective reasons for discouragement about America's economic future, unless the low expectations themselves become self-fulfilling. The United States has enormous natural and human resources. Americans still have the world's highest productivity and standard of living. The challenges facing the American economic system today are not especially daunting compared with challenges that it has met in the past or that face many other economies today.

Even as the American dream has faltered, a consensus has grown up, among liberals and conservatives alike, on how to revive that dream. We must ensure sustainable and widely shared increases in the standard of living. Private investment, embodying new technologies and processes, must increase. Domestic saving must be stepped up to finance this investment. To generate greater saving, the federal budget should move from deficit to surplus. But it will also be necessary to increase public investment to improve education and work skills, modernize infrastructure, and keep the country on the frontiers of science and technological change.

The federal government cannot simultaneously make large new public investments and eliminate the deficit without a huge tax increase. And the public will not support such an increase given its current attitude toward Washington. Moreover, the federal government is not well suited to take re-

sponsibility for improving education, training, and infrastructure or fostering economic development. These are functions of government that require experimentation, adaptation to local conditions, accountability of on-the-scene officials, and community participation and support.

What is needed is a new division of the domestic responsibilities of government. The federal government should continue to do what it has proved it can do well: strengthen the nation's social insurance system. It should take on the task of controlling the growth of health costs and ensuring that everyone has health insurance. It should develop its programs in education, infrastructure, and economic development—what I call the "productivity agenda"—to the states, who are better suited to manage them.

Devolutions will help move the federal budget toward surplus. Some federal tax increases will be needed, earmarked for the new health insurance plan so that taxpayers know what they are paying for. To support the productivity agenda, states should strengthen their revenue systems by sharing the proceeds of one or more common taxes, as is done, for example, in Germany.

The restructuring that is needed in government is akin to that now in progress in American business management. Frightened by gloomy forecasts and spurred by foreign competitiveness, many American companies are rebuilding themselves from the bottom up. They are improving the quality of products and services, increasing responsiveness to customers and clients, and empowering workers to contribute to company success. They are refining their missions, developing their expertise in a set of closely related lines of business. The goal is to do what they do well and resist excursions into unrelated business where they do not have proven competence.

The business revolution is spilling over into government. Many of the themes are the same: the entrepreneurial spirit, responsiveness to the public, decentralization, empowerment of front-line workers. Reformers in government also emphasize the need to clarify missions and make sure everyone knows who is responsible for what. Sorting out the functions of government—both between the federal government and the states and within the states—would help move government further in that direction. It would also help restore people's confidence that they can actually affect what happens in government. America's federal form of government makes such far-reaching changes more than just a dream. For 200 years our government has been evolving in accord with changing perceptions of the needs of the country. From the 1930s to the 1980s, power and responsibility flowed from the states to Washington—for good reasons and with many good results. Now there are good reasons to begin rechanneling that power and redividing that responsibility.

1992 RECIPIENTS OF THE ROBERT C. BYRD HONORS SCHOLARSHIP

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate 12 outstanding scholars in the First Congressional District of New York. These students are all recipients of the

distinguished Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship, a tribute to their hard work and academic achievements throughout their high school careers.

The goal of the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship is to promote student excellence and achievement, and to recognize exceptionally gifted students who show promise of continued success. The recipients of this year's awards, Tara H. Ardensmith, Michael H. Jo, Jason M. Kim, Matthew A. Mausner, Tessa C. Warren, Virginia Y. Youngblood (all from Ward Melville Senior High School), and Christine E. Field, Stephen M. Markacs (of Sachem High School North), and Lauren C. Marasia, Peter G. Thies (of Smithtown High School East), and Craig Barrack of Newfield High School, and David Yang of Smithtown High School West, are all well-deserving of this distinction. As a result of their academic success, the Byrd scholarships will award each student with \$1,500 for the first year of study, which may be used in any approved institution of higher education. The scholarship recipients were the candidates who earned the highest ranking in each congressional district. Each student's ranking was determined by combining their grade point average and highest score on either the American College Testing Program [ACT] Assessment, or the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test [SAT].

I am pleased to have such a scholarly group of young men and women in my congressional district. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating these individuals on their fine achievement and for continued success in the future.

THE SUPREME COURT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 15, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE SUPREME COURT

Only rarely does the Supreme Court come up in my conversations with Hoosiers. When it does, its decisions can arouse passions, reminding me of how powerful and pervasive the decisions of the Court are in American society. This year the Supreme Court handed down its lowest number of decisions in 20 years (108). The term began with controversy over the confirmation of Justice Clarence Thomas by a vote of 52 to 48—one of the closest confirmation votes in history—and ended with decisions on some of the most sensitive social policy issues in America, from abortion to school prayer to race and segregation.

One year ago most observers agreed that the conservative majority had asserted its control of the Court, and would only be strengthened by the appointment of Justice Thomas. Their view was that the Court was activist, more willing to overturn precedent, and prepared to say that a whole generation of Court decisions had been fundamentally wrong. The majority seemed to be seeking out cases to overturn.

But the Supreme Court, always fascinating, can sometimes be surprising. This term

the surprise was the emergence of a centrist coalition, which was responsible for a more moderate approach by the Court on several highly visible issues—school prayer, property rights, free speech, criminal appeals, and federalism.

The Center: Effective control of the Court was passed to a group of moderately conservative Justices. Justices O'Connor, Kennedy, and Souter were not on the losing side in any of the 71% of cases on which they voted together. They cast the deciding votes in several close decisions. For example, they joined together to declare that prayers at public school graduation ceremonies are unconstitutional, reaffirming previous precedents on the separation of church and state. The Court subsequently indicated that no new rulings on this subject are expected soon. In addition, the three Justices also voted to allow religious sects to hand out literature at airports and to prohibit communities from charging fees for permission to hold public demonstrations.

But the case which most vividly highlighted the importance of the O'Connor-Kennedy-Souter coalition was the 5-4 decision to uphold most of Pennsylvania's restrictions on abortion. While the three Justices voted to uphold these restrictions, they also explicitly stated their view that the Court's 1973 decision in *Roe v. Wade* guaranteeing the right to an abortion should not be overturned. They stated that while they might not have voted for the 1973 decision had they been on the Court then, they felt that opponents of that decision had given inadequate justification for overturning precedent.

The trademarks of the new center of the Court are a cautious approach to deciding cases, a reluctance to overturn precedents, and a distaste for aggressive arguments presented to the Court. The three Justices' opinions are often marked by concern for the legitimacy of the Court, which is fragile in a democracy. Supreme Court Justices, who have lifetime tenure, have extraordinary power under our system to thwart the will of the majority. The Court is the least democratic element of our government, designed to give the government a sense of constancy and to protect the Constitution from the transgressions of the more political branches of government. The three Justices see the Court's legitimacy as stemming to a great extent from its insulation from politics, and they have a deep concern that the public's faith in the Court will erode if Americans come to see the Court as no different from politics and judges as no different from politicians.

Thus, while Justices O'Connor, Kennedy, and Souter do not agree with every prior decision of the Supreme Court, they do agree that decisions, once made, should not be overturned lightly. It is this heavy emphasis on precedent that binds the moderate center of the Court and has been the most striking feature of this Supreme Court term.

Major decisions: The Court's conservatives sometimes prevailed this term, most noticeably on criminal law cases, in which the Court continued the trend of raising further obstacles in the path of state prison inmates seeking federal court review of their convictions or sentences. In a case stirring loud objections from foreign countries, the Court ruled that the United States can kidnap a criminal suspect from a foreign country despite that country's protests and the procedures agreed upon in extradition treaties with the U.S.

But on several other issues, the Court's decisions moved to the center. For example,

the Court's interpretation of the free speech guarantee of the First Amendment was generally expansive. All nine Justices agreed that a Minnesota law barring hate crimes, such as cross burning, infringed on the Constitution's guarantee of free speech, casting doubt on other hate crime laws and college speech codes. The Court also struck down a law which prohibited criminals from earning money from books or movies about their crimes.

On civil rights the Court handed down an important ruling, holding that individuals cannot be eliminated from a jury based on their race. The Court also required formerly segregated public universities to take more active steps to integrate their campuses, but allowed school districts under desegregation orders to gradually win release from federal court supervision.

Analysis: The Court has not reversed course; a number of its decisions continue to be conservative. A more moderate Court does not mean a more unified one; the Justices often disagreed with one another sharply. But the momentum towards increasingly conservative decisions seemed to slow unexpectedly this term. One effect of the centrist coalition was to somewhat neutralize the effect of Justice Thomas's arrival on the bench. Despite his consistent agreement with the most conservative members of the Court, Justice Scalia and Chief Justice Rehnquist, his vote was frequently not enough for the conservatives to prevail.

The Court was reluctant to hand down sweeping, conservative decisions this term, but only time and more decisions will tell whether the centrist coalition will continue. The Court's two oldest members are also its two most consistent liberals, and the appointment of another conservative Justice could provide the vote needed to restore momentum to the conservatives.

TRIBUTE TO THE OHIO UTILITIES PROTECTION SERVICE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to the Ohio Utilities Protection Service as they celebrate their 20th anniversary with the grand opening of a new State-wide center this upcoming August.

The OUPS consists of some 700 companies around the State that own or use underground utilities—including utilities, municipalities, and other public and private companies. Carelessness and haste on the part of excavators and contractors as they attempt to keep pace with the Commonwealth's development can occasionally damage underground utility lines. This damage, however, can be prevented by telephoning a utility service information clearing center before digging begins. For 20 years, the OUPS has promoted public safety, reduced underground utility damages, minimized utility service interruptions, and protected the environment.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Ohio Utilities Protection Service's two-decade milestone of improving the safety of construction in my 17th District of Ohio.

REMOVING AN UNDUE BURDEN ON OUR NATION'S STUDENTS

HON. THOMAS J. RIDGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concern over sections 481(b) and 481(d) of the higher education amendments. Included in the conference report are provisions detrimental to the educational pursuits of economically disadvantaged, as well as motivated, students. For the most part, I support the higher education amendments. However, I am particularly troubled by two provisions; namely, the 85/15 percent rule and the minimum 30 weeks course duration. Both of these measures are devised in such a manner that they will hamper the educational pursuits of economically disadvantaged, as well as hard-working and motivated, students.

The 85/15 percent rule asserts that an institution is ineligible for Federal funding if more than 85 percent of its revenue is derived from financial aid. This translates into a situation in which a school would have to deny admission to a student who needs the training most. If, for instance, a student is in need and eligible for financial aid and his or her enrollment would cause there to be more than 85 percent of the institution's revenue or students receiving aid, he or she would make the institution ineligible, and would thus be denied admission. I want to stress that I acknowledge and agree with the philosophy of cutting down on the abuse of Federal funds by institutions which underlies the 85/15 percent rule, however, I strongly hold that this provision misses the mark in targeting economically disadvantaged students, those students who need assistance the most.

Although I am pleased that the 600 clock-hour programs were adequately discussed, I feel that 900 clock-hour programs should be granted similar consideration. One academic year is composed of 900 clock hours. However, section 481(d) of the conference report states, "the term 'academic year' shall require a minimum of 30 weeks of instructional time." A full-time student going to school 40 hours per week could complete the academic year in 22½ weeks. The 30 week minimum timeframe requiring an extra 7½ weeks will simply serve to hamper hard-working and motivated students, and will, in effect, penalize students for attending school on a full-time basis. In addition, the 30 week minimum course duration provision will add cost for students for transportation and housing, while preventing the student from entering the work force and stimulating the economy for an additional 7½ weeks.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I support the higher education amendments as they address one of the most important issues of our society and time, the education of our youth. Yet, I strongly oppose the aforementioned provisions of sections 481(b) and 481(d) as they place an undue burden on our Nation's young adults seeking to better themselves. These provisions directly hamper our economically disadvantaged, as well as motivated, students, those students for whom we should do our best to cultivate as opposed to stifle.

THE 33D ANNIVERSARY OF
CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK

HON. HENRY J. NOWAK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. NOWAK. Mr. Speaker, 33 years ago, the third week in July was designated Captive Nations Week by President Eisenhower during a period characterized by the cold war frustrations, McCarthyism, and genuine fear of an international Communist conspiracy. Each year since 1959, the United States by observance of Captive Nations Week has sought to express support for and offer hope to the citizens of those Communist countries then seeking to regain self-determination.

Time's path has made great turns since this resolution became law in 1959. The cold war abruptly has come to an end. Nuclear weapons that had been poised at each other have finally been lowered in the name of unity. Recently Boris Yeltsin, the President of the Russian Federation, addressed a joint session of Congress, using the word "We," not to describe the old Soviet Union nor to refer to the new Russian Federation, but in reference to a new world order including all groups of people as one, all inhabitants of the Earth.

Despite these great strides, the nations of the world have made there still remain captive nations under oppressive rule: North Korea, China, Cuba, Tibet, Idel-Ural, to name a few. In our zeal over the recent changes in the Russian Federation we must not forget that others need our attention and aid.

With justice and freedom as our sword, and equality and happiness as our shield, perhaps one day Captive Nations Week will be a time when the people of the world only will remember the past, when some nations were not free.

TRIBUTE TO CAPTIVE NATIONS
WEEK

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Captive Nations Week. Since 1959, we have set aside the third week in July to commemorate the struggle of suppressed nationalities in their heroic fight to gain freedom from Soviet subjugation. Their vision of liberty never dulled, despite decades of oppression under a rigid Communist doctrine.

The United States hailed their democratic aspirations. As a beacon of freedom for all peoples, we encouraged the peaceful revolutions that swept through Eastern Europe and we led the world in celebrating the momentous collapse of the Soviet Union almost 1 year ago.

I was fortunate to experience that jubilation firsthand. I was in Lithuania as the Soviet Government officially recognized her independence. We toasted newfound freedom and talked of plans for establishing relationships

with the West. Now, almost a year later, talk must turn into reality. We must continue our commitment to those who dedicated themselves to democratic principles and the preservation of their cultures.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to stress the importance of this year's Captive Nations Week. During this week the United States must reconfirm its role in fostering peace and stability in the former Soviet republics. We must assist the fledgling democracies in the painful process of establishing market economies and stable political environments in which the rights of all ethnic minorities are respected.

The United States cannot abandon the struggle that we so championed. We must pledge our support in the form of humanitarian and technological assistance and exchange to encourage critical development. To promote trade relations between our countries, I have introduced legislation to establish commercial export centers in the Baltics and the former Soviet republics. The centers will help bring American technical know-how and free-market skills to the host countries at a time when they are desperately needed. In addition to helping our own businesses establish a foothold in these markets, the bill also establishes an exchange program so citizens of countries with little free-market experience can learn capitalism while working at American businesses.

Finally, the Bush administration cannot ignore the ethnic tensions unleashed after years of subordination. The 1.5 million Russian troops that still remain in the newly independent non-Russian states pose a real threat to peace. The United States must press for a timetable for the prompt withdrawal of the Russian military and for absolute adherence to all international agreements on human and civil rights.

Mr. Speaker, I praise the captive nations for attaining freedom. As each nation experiences the freedom of opportunity and possibility, I hope the United States will lend support and guidance to help the republics integrate into the global community of democratic nations.

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 22, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

During the 1980s, many U.S. corporations restructured their operations in order to becoming more competitive—streamlining and decentralizing; emphasizing excellence flexibility, and innovation. In recent years, a similar restructuring of the government bureaucracy has been taking place on the state and local level, as officials have overhauled the way governments do business in order to provide their services more efficiently and at lower cost. Labeled "reinventing government", the movement has been driven to a large extent by sizeable projected deficits, balanced budget requirements, and the clear message from voters that taxes should not be

raised or popular services cut. Forced to innovate, states and localities have frequently produced impressive results, as documented in a recent book, "Reinventing Government" by David Osborne and Ted Gaebler. The reform effort has implications for how the federal government should do business too.

OVERVIEW

Several themes are found in the reform efforts. First, government should still be active in providing the services citizens want, but rely less on public bureaucracies and more on nonprofits, community groups, and the private sector. Second, competition should be injected into the system. For example, when Phoenix allowed private firms to bid against city garbage collectors, the resulting competition cut costs in half and led to such innovation by the city collectors that they are now the lowest bidder. Third, greater emphasis should be placed on results—output rather than input. Governments have typically been much better at measuring inputs—such as how much each teacher or desk costs—rather than outputs—such as how well children are doing in school. Fourth, managers should be rewarded for efficiencies and program savings, rather than penalized by having their budgets cut in subsequent years. Indiana encourages managers to find ways to cut program costs by allowing them to use half of the savings for other purposes. Fifth, greater emphasis should be placed on using incentives so people want to do something (such as not littering), rather than on setting up rigid rules or requirements. Sixth, governments should be more responsive to the needs of the customer—the citizens receiving the government services. And they should have more freedom to choose among possible providers. Seventh, government should be enterprising, which means earning money as well as spending it. Last year for example, Orlando, Florida, collected \$100 million in taxes but also earned \$130 million in nontax revenues such as profits from various business ventures. It constructed its new city hall without a penny of general revenues, by letting developers build two office towers, next door and collecting rents from the towers. Finally, government should think more long-term. Many states have shifted to multiyear budgets, so that, for example, it is clear that cutting spending for road maintenance one year does not "save" money when it means more expensive future repairs.

PROBLEMS

While such efforts have often resulted in better services for less money and have helped lessen public cynicism about the government bureaucracy, not everything has gone smoothly. Measuring the effectiveness of many public services is often difficult. For example, what makes a successful elementary school, and should a teacher get as much credit for saving a poor student as for nurturing an outstanding one? And some states may have gone too far in trying to privatize functions that are more appropriately handled by government. Efforts to reform government have also bumped up against public employee unions that oppose layoffs, constituents accustomed to receiving services in a certain way, and managers that resist giving their subordinates increased discretion.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The federal government has been less aggressive in trying to "reinvent" itself. In my view, a fundamental rethinking of the way the federal government does business is long overdue. Yet applying these important les-

sons and concepts to the various departments in the executive branch may not be easy. Some services provided by the federal government, such as defense and energy security, are inherently more difficult to evaluate than those provided by state and local government. Congress will also resist giving the executive branch more discretion and flexibility in some cases because of genuine disagreements over the program goals. In addition, the federal government does not have the pressure from a balanced budget requirement that basically forced change on the state level. To bring about the kind of reform that is needed, it would take a President and a Congress deeply committed to a major overhaul of the way government operates.

CONGRESS

Reinventing government applies mainly to the executive branch and how it delivers its services. But there may also be some lessons for Congress, as it currently considers how to reform the way it operates. Certainly we should lengthen our planning horizon and look at multi-year budgets, and consider whether the congressional leadership has sufficient management flexibility. We should emphasize incentives, not just rules—for example, incentives for Members to find additional committee budget or staff cuts by allowing them to retain some of the savings for whatever they want to improve office operations, such as giving bonuses to the best employees or buying new computer equipment. A more radical application would be to introduce greater flexibility and competition into the congressional committee system—making jurisdictional boundaries less rigid and letting different committees or different ad hoc configurations compete for handling a particular issue.

In its broader policy deliberations, Congress should look for less bureaucratic ways to bring about desired policy ends, and could require a more systematic reporting of whether programs are actually producing the desired results—focusing as much on outputs as inputs. And it should give greater attention to decentralizing—trying to sort out which responsibilities are best handled by the federal government and which are best handled by state and local governments.

CONCLUSION

Certainly not all the lessons from the state and local reforms would apply to the operations of the federal government or Congress, but their often impressive efforts are worth a careful look. The broad themes—that government should be more creative and open to innovation, be more responsive to the needs of its citizen-customers, think longer-term, and give more attention to the results and effectiveness of the various programs—are right on target. The basic goal of the reinventing government effort—not necessarily more government or less government, but better government—is certainly worthy.

SUPPORT FOR THE HEAD START
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Head Start Improvement Act of 1992. I am glad to be an original cosponsor of

this bipartisan bill that was introduced yesterday.

This important bill includes a provision of mine that will strengthen the parental education activities of Head Start agencies. I believe that one of the most important qualities of the Head Start Program is that it focuses on both the children and their parents. My provisions would ensure that Head Start parents are provided with child development and literacy skills training. This training is vital because it will allow these parents to help themselves and to continue to help their children, even after the children have graduated from the Head Start Program.

The bill also contains several programmatic changes that the Head Start community has told us are needed in order to make the Head Start Program better and more efficient. In such a partisan year, I am encouraged to see that we could come together and reach agreement on these provisions that will help the families participating in Head Start.

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT C. EVANS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to a distinguished man, Mr. Herbert C. Evans. I would also like to congratulate Mr. Evans on his recent election as chairman of the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women Foundation.

Presently, Mr. Evans is President of Eastern Ridge Enterprises in Washington DC, where he provides small businesses and non-profit organizations with financial management technical services. He has been responsible for the development of a number of businesses.

Mr. Evans has a long standing history of success and leadership thus serving a total of 15 years experience in financial management services. From 1983 to 1985 he served as president of Herbert Evans Associates. Previous to this position, he served as vice president and controller/treasurer at the Urban Institute where he managed administration of contracts and grants. Later he became financial manager at Federal City College.

In 1953 Evans received a B.S. in chemistry from the Hampton Institute. Soon after, he entered into the military service where he devoted 23 years of service in various offices of the army such as a Budget Analyst, where he contributed to the development of the Department of the Army budget and management of the use of operations and maintenance budget of near \$7 billion; Assistant Secretary of the General Staff, Office of Chief of staff of the Army; Comptroller, U.S. Army Japan where he established program and budget requirements on a Comptroller/Accounting team of over 200.

It brings me great pleasure to call attention to the achievements of a devoted and diligent man who is a role model and inspiration for many today.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF HAROLD
KENDLER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to the late Harold Kendler, legislative director of the Social Security notch advocacy group End Notch Discrimination [END]. Mr. Kendler passed away on Tuesday due to a heart attack.

It is, indeed, significant that Mr. Kendler passed away just two days before the scheduled hearing on the Social Security notch by the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Kendler, a notch victim himself, became legislative director of END 4 years ago and has been a leader in the crusade to fight for notch justice. Just last June, I spoke with Mr. Kendler, at END's yearly notch convention, about our shared goal of seeing notch legislation voted on in the House during the 102nd Congress. Many of my colleagues and I have worked tirelessly in the last month to make a vote on H.R. 917 a reality. The hearing to be held on Thursday brings us one step closer to this reality.

H.R. 917 enjoys wide support with 289 cosponsors. If you include its sponsor, Mr. ROYBAL, that makes a supermajority in the House. Legislation with this much support deserves nothing less than a vote on the House floor.

Harold Kendler died fighting for a cause he believed in. Unless Congress takes action to correct this inequity, others will also die out. Notch victims in my State and across the country do not intend their death to be Congress' solution to the notch problem.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must take immediate action to correct the Social Security notch inequity. I urge you, I urge the Committee on Ways and Means and I urge my fellow colleagues to hear the voices of 12 million notch victims across the country and put notch legislation to a vote.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF
LAURIE NADEL

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, this Saturday, July 25, 1992, marks the anniversary to Public Law 101-58, declaring the 1990's the Decade of the Brain.

In light of this anniversary, I would like to pay tribute to the work of Laurie Nadel from Brooklyn, NY. Dr. Nadel, whose book "Sixth Sense" was published this year, is one of the Nation's foremost authorities on intuition and brain research. Her commitment to and success in this field deserve recognition and praise.

A PEORIA TRADITION

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues an historic event that is taking place in my hometown of Peoria, IL, at the end of this summer.

The weekend of August 7 and 8, the oldest high school in Illinois—Peoria High School—will be holding its first all-school reunion. I am particularly proud of this achievement as my wife, four children, and I are all alumni of Peoria High School.

At this time, I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Theo Jean Kenyon of the Peoria Journal Star, "Great Gathering Taking Shape for Peoria High School," which describes the upcoming all-school reunion of Illinois' oldest high school.

GREAT GATHERING TAKING SHAPE FOR PEORIA HIGH SCHOOL

(By Theo Jean Kenyon)

It may be the biggest bash of the summer. They're coming from California and New York, and as far as Australia.

Peoria High School's first all-school reunion the weekend of Aug. 7-8 at the Civic Center is a month away, but reservations are rolling in as the July 15 deadline grows near.

For the oldest high school in Illinois, which opened May 5, 1856, the all-school reunion promises to be a great gathering of affection, shared memories and renewed friendships.

"Thanks for the memories, Peoria High School," wrote Bert England, class of '36, "in caring teachers, the life-long friends that I have made, and the pride in being privileged to play first solo trumpet in the band."

"Fun, fun, fun! I can hardly wait," wrote an enthusiastic alumna from Decatur.

The all-school reunion grew out of the Peoria High School Alumni Association, organized a year and a half ago. One of its first goals was to raise a \$1 million endowment fund to generate scholarships for PHS graduates needing financial assistance.

The first \$6,000 in scholarships was awarded this year. Those students will be guests at the reunion banquet Saturday night, Aug. 8.

More than 2,000 graduates already have joined the alumni association, many buying a lifetime membership at \$100 or \$150 for a two-alumni household.

But one graduate of the class of 1924 wrote that she thinks paying the \$10 a year membership will prove cheaper for her.

School treasurer Jo Irvine, who is handling association memberships as well as reservations for the reunion, and school secretary Helen Hagan, who also serves as association secretary, are currently swamped with membership lists, telephone calls and reservations.

Reservations for more than 500 are in, and a total of 1,000 to 1,500 are expected. "We expect a deluge after July 1," Irvine says. Postcards reminding folks of the July 15 reservation deadline are being mailed.

Large numbers of alumni living in California and Arizona are coming ("I think the cheap air fares helped a lot," says Irvine) and others are coming from all across the country, as well as Canada.

Marvin Ayers, who lives in Australia, wrote to ask if he should bring a tuxedo.

It won't be that formal, says Richard Greene, Peoria High School principal. At the

Saturday night banquet in the Civic Center exhibit hall, "we'd like to hold speeches to a minimum; we're here to have people enjoy themselves."

Bruce Saur, alumni association president, owner of the Peoria Rivermen hockey team, and a former baseball and basketball coach at Peoria High School, agrees.

The banquet program will include a film strip and music by the school's swing choir and band.

An opening "mixer" Friday night, Aug. 7, from 6:30 to 10 p.m. at the Civic Center is expected to give everyone a chance to renew friendships with classmates and meet alumni from other classes in an informal setting.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 8, Peoria High School will have an open house for all alumni between 9 and 11 a.m. Instead of formal tours, principal Greene plans to have students and faculty available on each floor to answer questions and be informal guides.

One of the most visible graduates on the national scene, U.S. Rep. Robert Michel, class of 1940, along with his wife, Corinne, as well as two of their children, Laurie (class of 1971) and Robin, (class of 1972), have sent in their reservations.

Also returning is Joseph Miles Chamberlain, a 1940 graduate who was president and director of the Adler Planetarium in Chicago until his recent retirement.

The logistics of reaching the school's far-flung alumni was solved by putting class reunion lists in the computer. Hagan now has a computerized mailing list for 14,000 Peoria High School alumni.

One of the side benefits is being able to provide an accurate address to alumni seeking information.

An all-school directory of alumni is also in the works, said Greene, with arrangements being made through a White Plains, NY, publishing firm. The reunion is expected to help in obtaining up-to-date information.

"This all-school reunion has really helped us pick up the names of people we didn't have before," says Hagan.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BERT GAECHTER

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I address my colleagues in the House today, for I rise to extend my heartiest congratulations and warmest best wishes to Bert Gaechter on the occasion of his retirement.

Born in Holy Name Hospital, Teaneck, NJ in 1926, Bert is the son of Jacob Gaechter who was a member of the Ironworkers' International Union from 1904 to 1958.

Bert attended Midland School in Rochelle Park and Hackensack High School, and enlisted in the Navy in 1944, serving aboard the U.S.S. *Fall River* and the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Lexington*. Honorably discharged and returning home to Rochelle Park in 1946, Bert joined Ironworkers' Local 483 of Hackensack, NJ, as an apprentice ironworker, and gained journeyman's status in 1949.

Working as a full-time ironworker on various construction sites in northern New Jersey and serving the local union in various elected posi-

tion starting with sergeant at arms in 1950, delegate to the Bergen County Building Trades Council in 1951, as member of the executive board in 1952, as trustee to the pension members assistance fund in 1958, member of the examining committee in 1961, Bert has also served as business agent from 1968 to the present.

During his tenure as business agent, Bert held the following positions: president of Bergen County Building Trades Council, member of the New Jersey State Building and Construction Trades Council Executive Board, member of the board of agents Morris-Sussex Building Trades Council, president of the board of agents Bergen County Building Trade Council of northern New Jersey, and trustee of the Ironworkers' District Council Pension and Welfare Fund.

He is married to Evelyn Kramer, daughter of Joseph Kramer, a member of Pipefitters Local 274 in Jersey City, NJ until 1970. They reside in Rochelle Park, NJ and have three children, Glenn, past president and now assistant business agent of Ironworkers' Local 483, Steven, an attorney, Nancy Kester who resides in California, and three grandsons, Marc, Karl, and Jacob, as well as one great-grandson, Zach.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join in paying tribute to Bert Gaechter. I am sure he will continue to provide invaluable service to his community and truly make a difference in society.

REMEMBERING CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER JUANITA MITCHELL

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, last week we lost Juanita Mitchell, a civil rights leader of great talent and boundless energy. We will all miss her optimism and guidance in the fight for full equality and justice in America.

In every civil rights battle for the last 50 years, Juanita fought side-by-side with her husband, Clarence, of the NAACP. Clarence and his other partner in these fights, Joe Rauh of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, were named the "gold dust twins" by one architect of the South's massive resistance to desegregation.

The following is Joe's eloquent tribute to Juanita. All Americans should remember this great woman.

Eight years ago, in this same beautiful church, I spoke of my civil rights partner and gold dust twin, Clarence Mitchell. Today I come to celebrate the life of his beloved, dedicated, and supportive wife, Juanita.

Juanita was my friend for over four decades, not just as the wife of my partner, but as one of the great civil rights fighters of all time. She broke so many color lines and added so many firsts to her string of accomplishments that I shall always think of her as America's advanced echelon of decency and justice.

In victory she was always generous with credit, never caring that credit went to white or black, Jew or Gentile. In defeat, which occurred all too often in the beginnings of the

civil rights legal revolution, she never lost faith in our cause. She was strong, she was brilliant, she was eloquent. Her optimism was the sunlight through the clouds in the civil rights mist. Her mind was always clear because her heart was always filled with compassion and hope.

Juanita's entire life was our hymn of hope in these words:

What is the memory that's valued so highly
That we keep alive in our flame
What's the commitment to those who have died

When we cry out "they've not died in vain"
We have come this far always believing
That justice will somehow prevail
This is the verdict, this is the promise
And this is why we will not fail.

In a life as blessed with inspiring associations as good fortune has showered on me, the Mitchell family will remain most dear to me forever. Clarence, Michael, Kiefer, George: Carry on the struggle in the memory of your incomparable parents.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION STATUS TO CHINA SHOULD BE DENIED

HON. FRANK McCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I was not in Washington, DC on July 21, 1992, and was unable to vote on House Joint Resolution 502, disapproving the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment—most-favored-nation treatment—to products of the People's Republic of China and H.R. 5318, regarding the extension of most-favored-nation treatment to the products of the People's Republic of China, and for other purposes. Had I been present, I would have voted in favor of both the House Joint Resolution 502 and H.R. 5318.

Despite administration claims, China's record on human rights remains deplorable and has not significantly improved over the last year. We still have little knowledge about the massive numbers of prodemocracy demonstrators and religious leaders imprisoned in China and Tibet. In addition, China's trade surplus with the United States rose by more than 50 percent fueled through its reprehensible use of prison labor. The United States trade deficit with China is expected to be \$20 billion in 1992, second only to Japan. U.S. workers should not be forced to compete with products made by forced labor.

Despite China's pledges to the contrary, it continues to promote the proliferation of nuclear weapons and advanced missile technology to countries such as Syria and Iran. In fact, last May, the Chinese Government exploded a 1,000 kiloton nuclear warhead, the largest in Chinese history. Even during the cold war, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to limit their nuclear tests to 150 kilotons.

I strongly support overturning the President's extension of MFN status to China for 1992 and establishing conditions that China must meet for MFN benefits in 1993. China should not be given most-favored-nation status unless they change their ways.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG RECORDS PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT OF 1992

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, the Prescription Drug Records Privacy Protection Act. The measure is intended to ensure basic fundamental privacy guarantees to every American who benefits from prescription medications by protecting the sanctity of individual patient prescription records currently kept in computer systems by doctors, pharmacists, and insurance companies.

This legislation is modeled after an existing statute in the criminal code dealing with the privacy of individual's video rental information. The Federal Government regulates the disclosure of consumer's video rental information in 18 U.S.C. 2710. This legislation was passed after the case of Judge Robert Bork's personal video history came to light in a July 1989, story in the City Paper, a Washington, DC, weekly. Soon thereafter, Congress included a prohibition on the sharing of video rental information in that year's crime bill.

In my view, if we can ban the disclosure of video rental information, then we certainly ought to ban the disclosure of personal prescription records.

This issue first came to my attention from certain individuals in the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry who were concerned about the computerization of prescription drug records by pharmacists. These New Jersey based drug company executives raised the notion that the increasing computerization of medical records will lead to potential privacy violations.

A further look into the matter did lead to additional evidence showing that insufficient privacy protections existed, and the establishment of a strict Federal standard seems necessary. Indeed, it appears the biggest potential violators of privacy rights are the pharmaceutical industry themselves as they seek to acquire physician prescribing data for the sole purpose of marketing their products.

A February 27, 1992, Wall Street Journal article by Mike Miller, "Data Tap: Patients' Records Are Treasure Trove for Budding Industry," outlines the alarming practices of some information data service companies and a few select pharmaceutical companies.

Writes reporter Miller:

In fact certain data-collectors that pledge total confidentiality sell drug companies the age, sex—and an ID number—for individual patients. Fears about the sale of medical records are causing some physicians and pharmacists to resist the collectors' surveillance efforts. Others are pushing for legislation, noting that privacy law covers videotape rental and cable-TV selections, but not most medical records.

The reference to the sale of individual's ID numbers ought to make every consumer sit up straight. Since almost all State governments are now in the business of selling computerized lists of driver's licenses and voter registration, if the ID numbers also happen to be

Social Security numbers—as is the case in many insurance company information data processing systems—all a clever data purchaser would have to do is match the list of ID numbers with motor vehicle lists to create a data base matching individual names and prescription history. In other words, the sophisticated drug company could then have a list to send out coupons or persuasion mail direct to consumer. The potential for abuse is obvious.

Continuing from the Journal article:

Companies bent on cutting medical expenses are reviewing their employees' medical records more closely than ever.

Such trends particularly alarm patients with AIDS, mental illness and other conditions in which a breach of privacy can have far-reaching consequences. "It worries the hell out of me," says Frank Burgmann, a director of Florida's mental health services agency, who has tried unsuccessfully to keep pharmacies from selling their prescription files. "Data is like a whore. It gets passed around from hand to hand, in spite of rules."

Last month, an Ohio jury found that a hospital employee didn't violate any law when she allegedly discovered a friend's AIDS diagnosis in the hospital computer and shared the news with other hospital workers. Douglas A. Sargent, a Detroit psychiatrist and lawyer, tells of a clinically depressed patient who he says was fired after his employer learned of his condition from an insurance company.

The article goes on to reference my pending proposal to encourage the establishment of State-based electronic data transfer programs to identify existing fraud, addiction, and illegal drug trafficking of certain prescription drugs. I should note that these programs, funded largely by Bush administration Justice Department funds, have in place strict privacy protections, require standard data encryption standards [DES] or scrambling of the data, and limit access to the data information systems to qualified State government personnel. My legislation mandates the strictest privacy protections, and I will support every effort to establish strong privacy protections in health care recordkeeping in the private and public sector.

Another recent story of how far drug companies will go to influence consumer prescription drug behavior is revealing. Over the past few months, thousands of potential patients currently suffering from allergies received a slick, expensive mailing advocating the use of a new version of Seldane, a very successful allergy relief medication.

The mailing encouraged patients to contact their physician to ask to try the new Seldane-D, a daily dosage version of the non-sedating antihistamine/decongestant combination. "So, if you suffer from severe nasal congestion as well as sneezing, runny nose, and itchy, watery eyes, you may want to consult your doctor," reads the letter.

But how did this drug company find which patients suffered from allergies, and where they lived? At first glance, one would have suspected the doctor was the source of the patient's prescription data. Or could it have been the pharmacy? Or perhaps the source was the insurance company?

It turned out to be none of the above. According to Seldane's manufacturer, the source for the data on the individual's history with

Seldane and/or allergy problems was a Carol Wright mailing, the coupon mailing company, which sent out a consumer poll last fall in the regular envelope of coupons, and used the information collected from the survey to build a complex data base of allergy sufferers and likely Seldane prescribers. In short, Carol Wright's discount coupons led to "contact your doctor" 6 months later. In my opinion, while perfectly legal, this case symbolizes the great lengths drug companies will go to in trying to influence the prescribing habits of physician and consumer behavior.

In closing, USA Today has also editorialized on the need to implement privacy protection standards. Their March 27, 1992, editorial puts it all in perspective:

There are legitimate uses of medical records that must be balanced against the right to privacy. Researchers need to track epidemics, police need hospital workers to say if they've treated a bullet wound, and family members need hospitals to tell them a relative's status.

Balancing these conflicts is difficult, but necessary. Easier, but just as critical, is protecting new types of data. Now is the time to begin restricting the use of genetic-testing results before testing becomes widespread.

Some medical-privacy problems may be alleviated if cost pressures are eased by health-care reform. Meanwhile, we need the safety only a federal law offers.

I couldn't have said it any better.

[From USA Today, Mar. 27, 1992]

ACT TO SHIELD THE PRIVACY OF OUR MEDICAL RECORDS

Your medical secrets aren't safe.

Federal privacy laws protect videotape-rental lists, bank records, telephone calls and cable-TV subscriber lists. Yet only a handful of state laws and a fragile system of ethics prevent outsiders from peeking at your private medical files.

Lost amid calls for health-care reform is an urgent need for a federal law to ease mounting strains on confidentiality:

As employers move to "managed care" to control health costs, insurers use more outsiders to check up on medical treatments. That means more prying eyes poring over your records.

More companies "self-insure"—they pay workers' medical bills, and insurers do the paper work. Many think that means they own the records.

More computerization means selling secrets is simpler. Marketers tap into willing physicians' records to sell to drug companies curious about who's prescribing what. They promise to screen out names, but no one checks.

Horror stories abound: A South Carolina doctor sold his files to an auto leasing and salvage executive who tried to sell photocopies back to the patients. A company fired a depressed employee after hearing of his condition from an insurer. An employer asked his insurer for a list of HIV-infected employees so he could fire them.

More frantic competition among insurers, more pressure to hold down medical costs, and easier access to medical data will only make things worse.

There are legitimate uses of medical records that must be balanced against the right to privacy. Researchers need to track epidemics, police need hospital workers to say if they've treated a bullet wound, and family members need hospitals to tell them a relative's status.

Balancing these conflicts is difficult, but necessary. Easier, but just as critical, is protecting new types of data. Now is the time to begin restricting the use of genetic-testing results before testing becomes widespread.

Some medical-privacy problems may be alleviated if cost pressures are eased by health-care reform. Meanwhile, we need the safety only a federal law offers.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FEDERAL GRANTS FOR STATE AND LOCAL 'GI BILLS' FOR CHILDREN

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, the President, through the Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander, and the Department of Education, has proposed legislation based on the same principles used in the original GI bill which enabled returning servicemen to exercise choice in where they obtained post-secondary education. The competition which resulted between both public and private colleges and universities contributed to a system of higher education which is widely regarded as the finest in the world. Mr. Speaker, I believe the introduction of competition and choice to our school system will have a similar effect and, in the process, deliver to our children the standard of education to which they are entitled. Today I, along with 22 original co-sponsors, am proud to be introducing legislation which I believe will have a dramatic and positive effect on the elementary and secondary school system of our country.

Our schools have received increasing attention over the last decade. Serious criticism of our schools from a wide variety of sources has led to concentrated efforts to identify the underlying problems and, more importantly, endeavor to solve them. Decreasing levels of academic performance, particularly in the sciences, increasing drop out rates, drugs and violence in schools have all generated proposals for educational reform. These programs have had varying levels of success. This legislation, in contrast, directs emphasis towards reform in the institutions by which our schools have traditionally been governed. Much political and bureaucratic control over schools will be eliminated and will be replaced with the competition fostered by parental choice.

The GI bill for children is directed towards five major goals: First, it will provide educational choices for lower- and middle-income families which have traditionally been available only to wealthier families; second, it will lead to schools which will be more responsive to the needs of their students and their parents; third, it will engage parents more in the education of their children and related areas; fourth, it will encourage schools to be more flexible in the application of their resources, particularly in providing supplementary facilities and activities outside traditional school hours; and finally, as a large-scale demonstration exercise, our experience with the program will allow us to tailor an expanded program to best fit the educational needs of our children.

This legislation would authorize \$500 million in 1993, and additional amounts in later years, to help States and communities give \$1,000 scholarships to low- and middle-income families. Families will be able to apply these scholarships to any school which is operating lawfully, public or private. From the perspective of the schools, the new funds will be available to principals, teachers, and school administrators to use in order to help develop the programs needed to achieve our national education goals. Any State or locality will be able to apply for Federal funds to give its children in a low- or middle-income family a \$1000 scholarship. The State or locality would determine the maximum family income for eligibility, but it would not be permitted to exceed the higher of the State or national median income, indexed to family size. The scholarships would then be distributed, until funds were exhausted, from lowest to highest family income. A government body would have to fulfill three criteria in order for it to apply. First, it would have to demonstrate a choice of schools for families in its area. Second, families would have to be permitted to spend the scholarships at a wide variety of public and private schools. Finally, it would have to allow all lawfully operating schools in their area to participate in the program if they chose to do so.

Applications for the scholarships would be reviewed by the Secretary of Education who would select States and communities for funding based on the following criteria: the number and variety of educational choices available to families in their area; the availability of educational choices to all families, including those ineligible for the scholarships; the proportion of children from low-income families who would receive the scholarships; financial support for the program by the applicant, including support from the private sector. Children receiving the scholarships would do so over a 4-year period unless they left the school, moved out of the area, or no longer met the income criteria. The funds from the children's scholarships are to be used by the schools to develop academic programs. However, up to \$500 of each scholarship can be used for other programs, including those for children before and after school, during weekends or over school vacations.

Although the scholarships are for families, not schools, participating schools must comply with all Federal antidiscrimination statutes. Clearly, they must comply with section 601 of Title VI or the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (race), section 901 of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (gender), and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (disability).

Mr. Speaker, this legislation, once enacted, will give parents the opportunity to choose one elementary or secondary school over another and will put powerful competitive forces in play. It will introduce sorely needed competition to our primary and secondary schools. For the first time, it will enable middle- and low-income families to make choices about the education they wish to provide for their children. It will make schools more responsive. It will actively engage more parents in the education of their children. Most importantly, it will motivate schools to succeed because, for the first time, they will know that if they do not, they will suffer the consequences.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH STEENLAND

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on the evening of July 24, 1992, Joseph Steenland will be honored with a special retirement party. I am very pleased to join the Roseville Police Department in paying tribute to a remarkable individual for his devotion and outstanding contributions to our community.

Over the years, Joseph Steenland has come to symbolize the Roseville Police Department's vow to maintain law and order. The battle to keep our neighborhoods and streets safe is a responsibility we all share. Mr. Steenland's long record of distinguished service has proven him to be an effective public servant. His personal involvement, professional integrity, and, above all, deep sense of justice have made him a respected policeman.

Joseph Steenland has unflinchingly pledged himself to take an active role in our community. While a dedicated officer of the law for 35 years, Mr. Steenland has also been affiliated with many local organizations. For the past 16 years he has been a member of the Roseville Board of Education, and he is the past president of the Macomb County School Boards Association.

Mr. Speaker through his commitment and hard work as a public servant, Joseph Steenland has touched countless lives. I expect he will no doubt continue to do so in retirement.

On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Joseph Steenland for his fine record of accomplishment and service to our community.

A TRIBUTE TO IMAM W. DEEN
MOHAMMED**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize Imam W. Deen Mohammed. Because of his outstanding leadership, Mr. Mohammed will be honored by the Masjid Bilal of Cleveland on the occasion of its thirteenth annual testimonial dinner. The dinner will be held on August 8, 1992, at Swingo's Restaurant in Cleveland, OH.

Imam W. Deen Mohammed is certainly deserving of this special recognition. The son of Nation of Islam leader, Elijah Mohammed, he is a man of impeccable talent and ability. Imam W. Deen Mohammed has been instrumental in working with leaders in communities throughout America to address the social problems facing our Nation. He effectively utilizes his keen insight into the Bible, Torah, and Quran to apply scriptural interpretation to social issues.

Mr. Speaker, Imam Deen Mohammed was selected to serve as a member of the National Black Leadership Forum where he has extended his influence to the realm of Govern-

ment, working with the administration on issues affecting minorities and exchanging ideas toward solving problems affecting all Americans. He has also traveled extensively, effectively promoting a greater understanding of race and culture.

Imam W. Deen Mohammed has received numerous awards for his efforts. He is the recipient of the Four Freedoms Award, an award previously bestowed upon such illustrious leaders as President John F. Kennedy, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Dr. Ralph Bunche. In addition, he has received the Walter Reuther Humanitarian Award, as well as awards from mayors and Government officials recognizing his leadership and commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the numerous accomplishments of Imam W. Deen Mohammed as he is honored by the Masjid Bilal. I am confident that he will continue to make outstanding contributions on behalf of the Nation of Islam and that he will continue to serve as an instrumental force in articulating the concerns of mankind throughout the world.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
COUNCIL MEMBER ROBERT G.
CORMACK**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 24, 1992, the city of Downey will honor retiring Council Member Robert G. Cormack. Mr. Cormack will leave the council after 12 years of dedicated and distinguished service. It is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this exceptional gentleman.

Robert G. Cormack, a recent widower, and his family have been residents of Downey for many years. It was in Downey that Bob, always an enthusiastic participant in community activities, began his career in public service. He served with the board of education for the Downey Unified School District for 9 years. This position led to his appointment to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Council on Child Nutrition. Following this post, Bob ran and was elected to Downey's City Council. During his impressive tenure with the city council, Bob served as mayor twice, from 1983-84 and from 1988-89.

In addition to this exemplary service, Bob has worked on the Southern California Association of Government's Energy and Environment Committee, the League of California Cities' Environmental Quality Committee, and was director for the Commerce Refuse-to-Energy Joint Powers Authority. Mr. Cormack also serves on several multicounty consortiums; the Southeast Water Coalition, the I-5 Freeway Consortium, and the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Alliance. As a representative to the Second Century Foundation, an organization that recognizes and celebrates important events in Downey's past and present, Bob ensures that the city of Downey preserves its rightful place in California's rich and unique history.

These duties and his responsibilities as president of Delta Systems, Inc., keep Bob extremely busy. In what little free time he has, Bob enjoys working on his 100-acre ranch in Roseville, CA and serving as a member of the Rotary Club of Downey.

Mr. Speaker, the Downey City Council will miss this vital personality and leader. Bob has devoted his time and considerable talents to the betterment of life in Downey. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Mr. Robert G. Cormack. We wish, Bob, and his three sons, Robert, Jr., Stephen, and Harold, all the best in the years to come.

QUALITY—A WORD TO LIVE BY

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the words of my constituent Mr. Frank Longo, on the subject of quality. Mr. Longo has simply and eloquently captured its essence, and cautions against neglecting its importance. For it is quality upon which our great Nation is built, and it is only by maintaining that quality that we will go forth.

Frank Longo has been the recipient of the 1985 Grant National Silver Cup Award for craftsmanship in the shoe service industry and the 1991 National Retail Merchant of the Year.

QUALITY—A WORD TO LIVE BY

(By Frank Longo)

Quality is what built this country. Quality is a never ending word to live by; it's a thirst and hunger and the incentive for doing the very best for others. In doing and achieving quality in our work and our daily lives, the inner spirit of being what America was truly built on prevails and rekindles itself.

As Americans, we don't need lessons from anyone on anything at any time in applying our talents, abilities and efforts in the basics of giving and performing our very best.

American traditional values have slipped somewhat over the years. What once was commonplace, is an exception rather than the rule. We somehow want the other guy to do it especially when we believe that we ourselves are shortchanged in quality, whether in manufactured products or services rendered.

We didn't just all of a sudden arrive at the present state of our economy or the welfare of our people. We allowed it to happen. You just can't sidestep, shortchange and pull the wool over people's eyes forever. People want quality; no matter whether it's in a foreign or American made product. Quality work, products and services rendered, are this nation's key to prosperity and meaningful employment.

Warranties today, for the most part, are not worth the paper they are printed on or the worthless amounts of small print used in many litigations. A man's word was once his bond. Today, you'll find this to be secondary in American values.

The desire for quality has to come from the heart. The heart of the matter lies in all of us to do our best for one another. Treating people with kindness, self respect, and dignity, combined with being honest and trustworthy, are really what living is all about.

Whether it be quality of life or services rendered, walking the "extra mile" is truly American Quality at its best.

The phrase "Pride in Profession" should stand out in everyone's mind who cares about what he or she is doing for a living. Without pride, we have discontent and shoddy workmanship. Lack of pride in American Quality is the breeding pot for discontent. Let us Americans take the P out of the word POOR and put the P back into Professional where it benefits us all.

Born of immigrant, hard working Italian parents, I am proud of my heritage as most others would be of theirs. Most of all, I am proud to be called an American. So, here's to you America, God Bless you and your people and the land that we love. God Bless America!!

JOEL COOK: A GENUINE AMERICAN
PATRIOT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret to inform our colleagues that the stellar, dedicated services provided by a truly outstanding American patriot are coming to an end. Due to consideration of health, Joel Cook has found it necessary to resign as national chairman of the Human Rights Committee for POW's and MIA's. Subsequent to his resignation, the executive board of this organization voted to disband out of respect for this truly unique leader.

Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues can well remember the mood of the Nation back in 1977, when Joel Cook founded this organization. Most Americans did not know or care what the initials "POW" and "MIA" stood for. Several White House administrations were perceived to be willing to sweep the POW/MIA issue under the rug and proceed on as if it didn't exist. The pleas of the families of missing American heroes fell upon deaf ears.

It was in this atmosphere that Joel Cook began his organization, intended to raise American consciousness on this issue, and to offer a ray of hope of those who did care about the fates of our MIA's and POW's.

Mr. Speaker, I insert at this point in the RECORD Joel Cook's recent farewell letter to his organization, which articulates some of what the organization was faced with the those days, and some of the accomplishments they achieved:

NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS,
COMMITTEE FOR POW/MIA'S,
Walden, NY, June 1992.

DEAR FRIENDS: On July 7, 1977, our committee was formed to bring public awareness to the POW/MIA issue. We had over 2550 Americans still unaccounted for from the war in Vietnam. Not too many people knew what the letters POW/MIA meant. Not too many people even cared.

We thought we would start a local group to work on this issue, but that first night we went national. Today the public awareness is out there, thanks to our committee and organizations like ours.

Over the years we have met and worked with many fine and dedicated people. These people care about their loved ones and there

are the people that cared about their fellow Americans.

With the good there is also the bad. We have met and seen people that have made money on this issue by exploiting the families and the public by lying to them to accomplish this.

During the past few weeks I have reviewed some old fund raising letters from these people, and reviewed some video tapes about them. Sick! Sick! Sick! How many times has Red McDainel said he knew somebody was coming out soon . . . he just needed more money to get them out? Who can forget Jack Bailey, who was almost able to . . . see the whites of their eyes? He is also just needed more money. We remember Bo Gritz who keeps planning secret rescue missions and getting as much money from families and friends of our MIAs as possible. Then we have these so-called "missions" fail. I will never forget how Gritz suckered George Brooks, MIA father, out of \$30,000. The list goes on and on.

Speaking of scams, how about every time the Vietnamese want something? They wave a few sets of remains in front of us. Back in 1978-79, when they wanted to be admitted to the United Nations, we were told to let it happen, don't protest it, and the issue will be resolved. It is now 1992, and we are still looking for our answers.

Now the Vietnamese want to normalize relations with our country and big business in the U.S. is pushing for it. Just like during the war . . . big business had their hand in it and they said to hell with the people. Well, it's time to say to hell with big business. There are too many answers needed before we can have normalization.

Russia now needs aid from the United States. When Russian President Boris Yeltsin spoke before the U.S. Congress, he told them to U.S. servicemen that were taken to Russia and may still alive today in Russian prisons.

Before our government gives anything to Russia, they should have Mr. Yeltsin prove where he got his information. If anyone is alive, he should get them released now!

Again the families and concerned people are getting their hopes up. I hope what he said is true, but let's get the answers before we give them anything.

Many of the radical groups pushed and pushed to get a Senate Select Committee formed. They finally succeeded and many are now angry with the decisions and statements put out by Senator John Kerry and his members.

These same radical groups are now pushing to get H. Ross Perot elected president. This is the same Ross Perot that knows of Americans being held. This is the same Perot who won't testify before the Senate Committee to provide his proof until AFTER the election in November. What a weasel. If anyone is alive, do we tell them that Perot wants to wait four more months before he has anything to say?

Speaking about the upcoming election, I haven't heard anything from Bill Clinton on this issue. George Bush is still the best man we have in Washington for this issue. He has kept the issue alive and because of him many of the families have gotten answers. Unfortunately, no one has come out alive, but it's not because of George Bush.

I am sorry to say that this will be my last newsletter. On June 13, 1992, we held an executive board meeting. Due to illness, I have to resign. The executive board voted to accept my resignation. Since I have been chairman since the committee was formed, it was

voted on and unanimously passed to close the committee with a "good name".

I am proud to say that no one in the committee has ever been paid for nor accepted money for their own personal use. I have never made any promises to anyone, told any lies, or given any misinformation. We have always done our best to help all the families and people concerned with this issue. Like all of you, one of my biggest disappointments was to never see anyone come home alive.

We are requesting and urging all who are truly concerned to stay in touch with the National League of Families and to work with them.

I don't want anyone to think I am quitting. Hopefully, I can work on this issue (on a smaller scale) again soon.

As previously stated, I am requesting that you continue to work on this issue through the League. Their address is on the second page, under the postcard. Ask for proof of information when you are approached by any groups for your assistance on the issue. Write to the government and tell them it is too soon to normalize relations with the Vietnamese. I am also asking you (on my own) to reelect George Bush. Let him finish what he is trying to do for our POW/MIAs. Most importantly * * * keep the faith!

For our POW/MIAs,

JOEL H. COOK,
National Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, the illness which has caused Joel Cook to abandon his 15 years of effort—an illness which may well have been caused or exacerbated by exposure to agent orange during his own service in Vietnam—may have stilled the voice of this outstanding individual, but it does not silence the interest of the American people in this issue. The concern of Americans in great part was due to the educational efforts of Joel Cook and his organization, and the fruits of their work will continue long after all of us are gone.

Mr. Speaker, on Veterans Day, Wednesday, November 11, 1992, the town of Newburgh (NY) Republican Committee plans to honor Joel Cook as an outstanding American—an individual who made a difference and who proved that one good intentioned person can indeed create an impact.

In conclusion, I request that a tribute published recently in the Wallkill Valley Times, one of many journalistic tributes to appear recently in honor of Mr. Joel Cook and his National Human Rights Committee for POW/MIA's be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

[From the Wallkill Valley Times, June 17, 1992]

COOK FORCED TO QUIT POW-MIA QUEST
(By Kathleen Aris)

Joel Cook sat at his kitchen table Monday morning to reflect over the past 15 years of his life. Between working a full-time job and raising two children with his wife, Linda, Cook took a stand and dedicated himself to fighting for the 2,266 American soldiers listed as missing in action or as prisoners of war in Vietnam. His dream of bringing one of those soldiers home ended last weekend, as he retired as head of the National Human Rights Committee for POW-MIAs and asked that the organization be disbanded.

The Executive Board of the National Human Rights Committee for POW-MIA's voted unanimously to disband Saturday, at Cook's request. Unable to keep up with the demanding schedule of spreading public

awareness and speaking engagements because of his health, Cook asked the committee to end its efforts and liquidate the remainder of the committee's fundraising merchandise within the next two months. By September 1, the committee of 3,200 will be completely disbanded.

The National Human Rights Committee for POW-MIA's was formed on July 7, 1977, with Cook's intentions focusing on a local organization in Walden that would make the public aware of those missing in action or held as prisoners of war. More than just a veterans group, the committee was more of a public awareness organization reminding the public "If you don't care, who will?"

Information learned through Cook's persistence and diligence has been turned over to the federal government and the National League of Families, an organization similar to the Human Rights Committee, and has led to a national network of citizens spreading the words "Lest We Forget" through bumper stickers and flags.

Cook's interest in Americans still in Vietnam was sparked by the lack of support shown by citizens as he attended a rally in Washington DC. Less than 50 people attended the rally to show their concern for American military in Vietnam, and his outrage led to a 15-year fight for those Americans' rights and lives.

"We're not going to let it die," said Cook to the person he attended the rally with, a mother of a missing soldier. "I'm going to do something, even if it's small."

After a small amount of publicity, the first meeting was held, with more than 50 people attending. They came from all over the area, all over New York state, and some from as far as Pennsylvania with one purpose in mind. Cook was on his way in forming a local group to spread the word about POW-MIAs. People attending the meeting weren't happy that it was just going to be local effort. They wanted something more, a national work force.

"At first I thought I would bite off more than I could chew, but I figured we might as well go all the way," said Cook. "We wanted to do it in a professional way, and we did it."

After the first materials citing the group's purpose were circulated all over the country, responses came pouring in. People couldn't believe Americans were still over there, Cook said. Politicians, journalists began calling and writing to Cook and the committee seeking information and wishing to assist in the fight.

"We were anti-government when we first started, right up to when Reagan was elected because the government was covering up the issue," said Cook. "We pushed for Carter to be elected since we were discouraged with the Republicans. When he came into office, Carter just about killed the whole issue, saying there was no proof there were any Americans there. Reagan worked with POW's who came home in 1973, and our hopes were up. He met with families and said how embarrassed he was about past administrations and how the issue was handled. He promised it would be one of his top priorities, and while he didn't get anyone home, he did find out where people were. Bush has followed in Reagan's footsteps."

In his tenure as President of the committee, Cook saw that public awareness was spread regarding the issue, and said people know what POW-MIA means. The POW-MIA flag flies throughout the country and in Canada, and is even displayed in the Capitol rotunda in Washington, DC. Rallies of support have been held, and Cook believes work to

bring more information out of Vietnam regarding POW-MIAs is surfacing at a faster pace now. The federal government currently has a temporary office in Vietnam, something that wasn't always there that is keeping relations and work with that country's officials moving forward. The work of the committee and organizations like it have aided in the fight to bring Americans home.

"Citizens now know we still have people unaccounted for," said Cook. "Because of our work and other organizations' efforts, everyone who went to Desert Storm has been accounted for. The government is not covering this up. What people don't understand is the reports that come in are five to six years old, and there are more coming in, some as young as a month old, but no one sees them. This is the stuff we're up against."

Cook served in Vietnam from January 1970 to March 1971. Serving "in country," Cook was exposed to Agent Orange, a chemical used by the United States military as a defoliant during the war. Earlier this year, the man who has worked for the return of the many in Vietnam, brought a part of that place home with him, which has now taken the form of Soft Tissue Sarcomas. Cook has a long and large battle ahead of him, filled with radiation treatments and surgery. Taking a break from stressing the importance of POW-MIAs, Cook now stresses to veterans that they should be administered an Agent Orange test.

"I thought I was invincible," said Cook. "If it can hit me, it can hit others. It's a little late for me, but not for them."

While he said he's not sorry about any of his actions over the 15 years, Cook does believe more time should have been given to his wife and their two children, Steven, 20, and Rachel, 17.

Cook does have one regret though. Tearfully, he wished he could have seen one come out.

"If it's only one, we owe it to him or her to get them back alive," he said, "and if not, we owe it to their families to get their remains so that they know."

THE TERCENTENARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIR- GINIA

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce House Resolution 524 to commend and congratulate the College of William and Mary in Virginia as it prepares to observe the 300th anniversary of its founding on February 8, 1993. It is only appropriate to recognize this exceptional institution of higher learning which has such a distinctive place in our country's educational and national heritage.

Chartered in 1693, the College of William and Mary in Colonial Williamsburg is the second oldest institution of higher learning in the United States. Known as the "Alma Mater of a Nation," William and Mary nurtured the minds of those who led the American Revolution and later created its system of government.

William and Mary's Thomas Jefferson authored and, along with the other alumni, signed the Declaration of Independence in

1776. George Wythe, an eminent legal scholar and law professor at the college, participated in the Constitutional Convention in 1787, which produced our current form of government—the world's first and oldest existing republic. Three of the college's graduates, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and John Tyler, went on to head this republic as President of the United States.

Fellow William and Mary alumnus John Marshall guided the early development of the Supreme Court and the judicial branch of Government during his tenure as Chief Justice. Another of our Nation's Founding Fathers, George Washington, was serving as the college's first American chancellor when he was elected our country's first President. Today, the college's chancellor is retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Warren E. Burger.

William and Mary also is known for establishing one of the first honor systems in the country and for founding Phi Beta Kappa, America's first and foremost scholastic fraternity. Three years later, Thomas Jefferson united the college's faculties of medicine, law and the arts, making William and Mary America's first true university. These traditions established at William and Mary have helped set educational standards for quality and excellence at colleges and universities across America.

The history of the College of William and Mary constitutes a significant part of the history of the United States. Indeed, the college has played a leading role not only in cultivating the minds of some of America's most respected leaders, but in fostering the ideals and system by which this country has sought to educate its citizenry.

The 300th anniversary of the chartering of William and Mary is an occasion in which all Americans can take pride and great satisfaction. This occasion affords us with a rare opportunity both to reflect upon our Nation's heritage and to commend one of this country's most distinguished public institutions of higher learning.

LIFE INSURANCE TO BE
REDEFINED UNDER THE PHOENIX

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., founded in Hartford in 1851, and Home Life Insurance Co., founded in New York City in 1860, have long and proud histories of accomplishments in the life insurance industry, and have earned envied reputations as industry pioneers.

Now, these two strong mutual life insurance companies have merged to form Phoenix Home Life Mutual Insurance Co., the 12th largest mutual life insurance company in the country.

The reasons for this merger, the largest in the history of the mutual life insurance industry, are enlightening. Here were two companies that were fully able to compete on their own. However, to provide even better value to

the true owners of the companies—their policyholders—management of both companies set out to become even stronger and more competitive by joining forces.

Together the merged company will be a formidable competitor in the industry, with assets under management in excess of \$16 billion. Phoenix Home Life is more efficient and better able to deliver its products and services at less cost than either of the two companies could separately.

I commend the leaders of Phoenix Home Life and am proud to represent so many of their employees in the House of Representatives.

AMERICAN IS BEAUTIFUL

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following is a description of America the Beautiful written by Chuck Klein of Patriot, IN. It is excellent and deserves to be seen by a very wide readership.

AMERICAN IS BEAUTIFUL

(By Chuck Klein)

"Oh Beautiful for Spacious Skies": This canopy, so immense, it expands as high as the heavens and as broad as needed, not unlike a blanket of freedom, to cover Americans wherever they might be. The courageous blue makes up the bed for the stars of our flag and the blood red sunsets remind us, daily, of lives surrendered to protect the men, women and children of this vast beauty.

"For Amber Waves of Grain": Gold nuggets of life sustaining sustenance on whose shoulders all of those who seek the protection of the spacious skies depend.

"For Purple Mountain Majesties": Forging straight up from the great plains of gilded grain, like a church spire paying homage to the heavens, these rugged resplendent pinnacles symbolize the strength and tenacity of the spacious sky people.

"Above the Fruited Plain": Scattered among the violet mountains and meadows of wheat are the bounteous production yards of the fruits of American ingenuity and manufacturing. In the history of the world these plains and majestic plateaus have yielded the highest standards of excellence and an excellent people.

"America, America": Saying it once isn't enough. To be an American is to be strong and fair, and honest and wise, and humanistic and realistic, and all the other virtuous attributes of those under the protection of the spacious skies.

"God Shed His Grace on Thee": The Lord truly has blessed us with his benevolence, a covenant with all Americans, to do right by thee and thou and you and me.

"And Crown Thy Good With Brotherhood": As we keep the compact with God so shall he continue to bestow the munificence that comes from loving and understanding, and helping our brothers and sisters.

"From Sea to Shining Sea": Not just from Maine to Hawaii or Alaska to Florida, but to wherever those whose roots stem from the fruited plains, the fields of grain or the majestic mountains. For it is the duty of all Americans, an obligation that evolves from a

compact with God, to stay the course and expand the spacious skies of brotherhood and freedom.

INDIVIDUAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNT ACT OF 1992

HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

HON. ED JENKINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, we are today introducing a bill to dramatically stimulate taxpayer saving and investment. This bill will not only improve the taxpayers' return on saving and investment, it will increase government tax revenues and dramatically increase our Nation's wealth.

This act establishes individual IRA-type accounts—unlimited IRA's—that enjoy the following attributes:

Unlimited tax deduction for IRA saving.

Tax deductible premiums for life insurance are an acceptable investment, providing the proceeds are payable into the IRA account.

Tax-free investment growth until a withdrawal.

No penalty tax on any withdrawal.

No forced distribution at any age.

No income tax at death. Beneficiary can maintain the IRA account with benefactor's basis.

No estate tax at death.

IRA/Principal Residence Rollovers:

Up to \$15,000—indexed for inflation—of taxable distributions can be rolled-over from the IRA without tax for first purchase of principal residence. Tax basis of residence is reduced by like amount.

Tax-free rollover into the IRA of proceeds from sale of principal residence. Tax basis of the IRA reflects the basis of former residence, including the existing law's \$125,000 tax-free gain after age 55.

WHO RECEIVES THE VALUE FROM TAX DEDUCTIBLE IRA'S

It is important to recognize that tax deductible IRA contributions can always be divided into two parts:

Part 1: The tax avoided due to the IRA contribution. For example, a \$100 tax deductible contribution by a taxpayer in the 15 percent tax bracket avoids a \$15 tax.

Part 2: The balance of the contribution. This balance equals the taxpayer's net-after-tax income if the taxpayer had not made the tax deductible contribution. In the part 1 example above, the balance is \$85.

The full amount of the tax deductible contribution—that is, the \$100 above—is invested within the IRA until a taxable IRA withdrawal is made.

Upon a withdrawal, the Government not only recovers the tax avoided when the contribution was made—part 1—the Government also receives the entire tax free, private enterprise investment growth thereon. Obviously, all such taxes avoided are really deferred, and during the deferral period, they are fully invested at free enterprise rates of return.

Similarly, upon an IRA withdrawal, the then existing value of the taxpayer's after-tax con-

tribution—part 2 above—is received by the taxpayer without further tax. This is so because IRA after tax saving—\$85 in the example above—is only taxed once, and properly so.

Note that the taxpayer never receives the tax avoided and deferred by the tax deduction, nor does the taxpayer receive any of the tax free investment growth thereon. All of this inures to the Government.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF IRA VALUES

Tax bracket	Original investment		Withdrawal values (after assets have doubled over some period of time)	
	15 per- cent	31 per- cent	15 per- cent	31 per- cent
Deducted IRA contribution	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
Tax avoided by deduction (part 1 above)	15.00	31.00	30.00	62.00
Contribution balance ² (part 2 above)	85.00	69.00	170.00	138.00

¹ IRA Value (\$200.00 times tax bracket). Thus, the government recaptures the "tax avoided" (\$15 and \$31) and the entire investment growth thereon.

² The "balance" of the total IRA contribution equals the taxpayer's net-after-tax income if the taxpayer had not made the tax deductible IRA contribution. As illustrated, this also doubles in value without further tax to the taxpayer.

Note that the Government enjoys the entire tax-free investment growth on IRA taxes avoided and deferred. This investment growth that is paid to the Government reflects private enterprise rates of return. These governmental values, that grow at free-market rates, more than offset the Government's directly related debt increase arising from the tax avoided and deferred. The Government's borrowing costs—that is, T-bill rates—are less than the free-market rates accruing for the Government—and the taxpayers—within the IRA. Thus, the Government, our taxpayers and our Nation enjoy very valuable financial gains from IRA's, and these gains increase with the IRA's duration.

Every Government official and economist will agree that private enterprise free-market rates of return over time will exceed the Government's cost of money.

TAX BRACKETS COMPARISON

The higher the tax bracket, the bigger the tax deduction. Thus, the higher the tax bracket, the bigger the Government's financial gains, because the Government recaptures all IRA taxes avoided and deferred, as well as all of the investment growth thereon. Thus, unlimited, tax deductible IRA's are not a tax loophole for the rich; the higher the tax bracket, the more the Government gets, and makes, via free-market investment returns.

It can also be pointed out that every taxpayer will enjoy the same after-tax investment growth per \$100 of after-tax saving under IRA's regardless of their tax bracket. For example, in the illustration above, both taxpayers—15 and 31 percent tax brackets—had their aftertax saving double in value. Thus, if both taxpayers in the illustration above had after tax saving of \$100—instead of the \$15 and \$31 illustrated, each one would have a value upon the withdrawal of \$200.

There is no valid reason for a limit on IRA deductions such as \$2,000. All taxable income, from whatever source, can and should be tax deferred if the taxpayer desires to save it rather than spend it. Uncle Sam makes a bundle from the tax deduction. And, all tax-

payers are well served, because their aftertax saving is only taxed once.

Unlimited, tax deductible IRA's will be most productive for the Government, as well as for the taxpayer and our Nation.

OUR NATION'S WEALTH

Our Nation's capital base and its liquidity is greatly enhanced by unlimited, tax deductible IRA's. These factors will induce a reduction in interest rates, and increases in values, productivity and jobs. Our Nation's private credit base is similarly increased. An expanded capital and credit base will induce economic growth that will, in turn, create even more capital and economic growth. Rather than an economic malaise that spirals downward—such as induced by the income tax on saving—our Nation's economic growth will spiral upward. America will lead the world in capital formation for internal and external use—both public and private. Over time, Government debt will decrease in absolute and relative terms.

It is important to recognize that unlimited, tax deductible IRA assets represent money—deferred spending—that's made available in an auction market for use by others. These others naturally expect to earn more money than their costs to pay for it. This ongoing, constant auction market represents free markets at their best. In due course, this deferred spending will create more money for increased spending later—at each voter/taxpayer's option.

All of this great expansion of IRA assets can be traded without the timing inhibitions of a capital gains tax. Transaction taxes, such as a tax on realized gains, create undesirable, and costly marketplace inefficiencies. With unlimited, tax deductible IRA's, there is no need for such transaction taxes, because all values will ultimately be taxed upon withdrawals at ordinary income tax rates.

SCHULZE-JENKINS REMOVES ALL PENALTY TAXES AND ALL FORCED DISTRIBUTIONS

Penalty taxes most severely deter saving at younger ages and lower tax brackets. For example, a 10-percent penalty tax is a 67-percent tax increase on a 15-percent tax bracket. Ordinary income taxes upon withdrawals are a sufficient, proper deterrent to an IRA withdrawal.

Forced distributions at age 70½ needlessly deter the ongoing accumulation of values for the taxpayer and the Government.

From the Government's perspective, the Government should: First, make it as easy as possible for every taxpayer to save as much as possible; second, let assets accumulate in the unlimited IRA for as long as the taxpayer desires; and third, let taxpayers have the freedom to save, or dissave via taxable withdrawals, via unlimited, tax deductible IRA's. Money is fungible. For example, mortgage money offered by an inner-city bank for inner-city homeowners can come from an IRA in Beverly Hills. Who knows? And, who cares? Thus, starting to save as long as possible in life is most important; and keeping those savings invested for as long as possible is equally important. This helps everyone: the IRA saver and the unknown user thereof.

NO INCOME TAX, NOR ESTATE TAX, AT DEATH

From the Government's perspective, letting this money continue to accumulate after death—with no change in basis—makes

sense, because, from the Government's perspective, taxpayers are fungible, too. People live and die, but Governments continue. Letting the taxpayer keep his money invested in free-markets without tax until consumed—via IRA withdrawals—means ever growing tax dollars—and related tax receivable assets—for the Government.

There is no stepped-up basis at death under Schulze-Jenkins. All of its IRA investment values will ultimately be taxed at ordinary income tax rates upon a withdrawal at any time.

Estate taxes produce relatively little in dollar amounts for the Government. They are merely the tax manifestation of a life cycle notion that supposedly rich people cannot leave this world without a tax. Contrary to this view, every person should be able to pass on his or her unlimited IRA assets without such a tax, so that the investment portfolio can continue to grow without tax. These assets will always be taxed eventually at ordinary income tax rates as IRA withdrawals are made.

With unlimited, tax deductible IRA's, Americans from all walks of life will have the unfettered opportunity to become much richer by saving; and they can pass these IRA assets on to family, et cetera. Such saving will help them improve their standard of living, while helping others to do likewise. Uncle Sam will get his full tax as these values are withdrawn and spent. Until then, they must be permitted to grow without tax. The Government, taxpayers, and our Nation gain tremendously when compared to the existing ordinary income tax system of taxation.

LIFE INSURANCE AS AN IRA INVESTMENT

This is a legitimate investment for unlimited, tax deductible IRA's, provided the proceeds are paid into the IRA—or policy cash value—for eventual taxable distribution(s). In effect, the life insurance provides important completion insurance that completes the deceased's financial plan, thereby providing enhanced financial assets for his or her family upon death. These assets will ultimately be taxed at ordinary income tax rates as they are withdrawn from the unlimited IRA.

IRA/PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE ROLLOVER

The unlimited, tax deductible IRA residence rollover provision that permits up to \$15,000—indexed for inflation—to be withdrawn without tax by a firsttime home buyer, greatly increases everyone's ability to save for home ownership. The home's cost basis is reduced by the rollover amount.

Without question, home ownership helps create and maintain family stability.

Consider how this provision, and the other important elements of unlimited, tax deductible IRA's could have helped the south-central Los Angeles people start up the economic ladder to home ownership and to self-sufficiency. Additionally, withdrawals without penalty taxes enhances the use of personal saving to start small businesses, et cetera. This is most important in the inner cities, as well as elsewhere.

Further, the rollover provision helps older, empty nesters exchange, without tax, their biggest, but unproductive, investment—their home—into productive financial assets. This can improve their living standards in retirement and facilitate the passing on to family—or others—the financial assets that they have

accumulated. The unlimited IRA's tax basis is adjusted to reflect the prior residence's basis, including the \$125,000 tax-free distribution after age 55.

These principal residence rollover provisions provide a sound, effective shot in the arm to all sectors of the housing industry: home builders and suppliers; agents and agencies; banks, thrifts, and insurers, et cetera. They cost the Government nothing due to the various basis adjustments. Probably, the Government will gain tax revenue.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SMALL BUSINESS

Small businesses and entrepreneurship are the keystones of American economic growth. Unlimited, tax deductible IRA's greatly assist individuals to accumulate the money to start small businesses be they mom and pop or garage type high tech start ups that grow to immense size.

Appropriately too, as start up enterprises grow through public offerings and traded securities, the entrepreneurs can, via unlimited, tax deductible IRAs, diversify their investments so that they don't have all of their eggs in one basket. All of this adds immense value to the market place and spurs economic risk taking and the creation of more and better jobs.

OLD AND NEW SAVING

It is important to recognize the IRA results that flow from existing saving that is shifted to an IRA. New saving, that is, saving from taxable income that would otherwise have been spent, would create an even more favorable picture for the Government and our Nation, because when taxable income is spent, the Government will never have any investment growth thereon to tax thereafter.

Unquestionably, unlimited, tax deductible IRA's that have no penalty taxes nor forced distributions, and that has the principal residence rollover provisions, will create an upsurge in new taxpayer saving. This is exactly what our nation needs for longer term, sound economic growth with more and better jobs. Let us not forget, too, that this economic growth will lead to more spending in the future based on our taxpayers' ever-improving personal wealth.

REVENUE ESTIMATES

Unquestionably, staff estimates of revenues lost under Schulze/Jenkins will be high. Unquestionably too, these estimates will reflect the unreality of tax expenditures, as applied to IRA-type saving, in that such estimates assume that the tax deduction amounts, and the free-market returns thereon, are revenues lost, when in reality, they are tax revenues deferred and as such, are a tax receivable asset of the Government. Further, these staff estimates are static in nature, that gives little, if any, proper weight to the dynamic attributes of removing the existing ordinary income tax treatment impediments to saving.

This staff error in tax revenue analysis cannot be permitted to continue to thwart sound tax legislation on such an important element of our Nation's saving and economic growth.

Grossly erroneous tax revenue estimates in regards to tax deferred saving have frustrated our Nation's economic growth for far too long, and with most serious economic consequences. Such errors must not be permitted to continue.

Common sense, sound economics and demonstrable fact proves the soundness of Schulze/Jenkins.

Unlimited, tax deductible IRA legislation is bold, sound, simple and long overdue. Not only is it economically sound, it is politically sound from the perspectives of all voter/taxpayers.

Above all else, America needs unlimited, tax deductible IRA's to help its citizens regain an

ever growing standard of living, including enhanced resources to pay for improved medical care, housing, schooling, retirement and out Nation's infrastructure.

A most important corollary gain is the greatly enhanced private and governmental fiscal soundness that will lead the United States and the world to a far brighter economic future.

The rewards from unlimited, tax deductible IRAs are limitless for our Government, for our

voter/taxpayers and for our Nation. A failure to act promptly to enact this enabling legislation would reflect an unconscionable governmental failure, as well as a voter/taxpayer failure to insist upon this sensible, compelling legislation.

Set forth below are the real life financial gains to the Government, the taxpayer and our Nation from IRA's versus the ordinary income tax treatment of saving:

GOVERNMENT, TAXPAYER AND NATION'S GAINS OR (LOSSES) FROM IRA TAX TREATMENT VS ORDINARY INCOME TAX TREATMENT WHEN \$100 OF EXISTING, AFTER-TAX SAVINGS ARE SHIFTED TO A TAX DEDUCTIBLE IRA

[Investment made in an actual, typical mutual fund on Jan. 1, 19 and maintained for years duration until withdrawn on Dec. 31, 1991]

Gain or (loss) from IRA's	Tax bracket (percent)	1991 1 yr.	1989 3 yrs.	1987 5 yrs.	1982 10 yrs.	1962 30 yrs.	1926 66 yrs.
(A) Government's gain or (loss)	15	\$15.78	\$18.15	\$19.38	\$32.10	\$75.24	\$1,098.21
	31	22.42	25.70	27.50	51.76	195.45	27,270.23
(B) Taxpayer's gain or (loss)	15	(10.86)	(8.69)	(5.46)	16.53	333.59	58,933.57
	31	(9.89)	(1.92)	6.76	64.31	700.49	89,223.44
(C) Nation's gain or (loss) (A+B)	15	4.92	9.46	13.91	48.64	408.84	60,031.78
	31	12.53	23.78	34.26	116.07	895.95	116,493.68

Note.—The above assumes that IRAs were available during all of the durations illustrated. Note that the government gains far more from IRAs than taxpayers for at least 10 years! (A vs B)! And, the government claims that IRAs lose revenue! The taxpayers' losses above arise from the existing 10 percent penalty tax on withdrawals; a 67 percent tax increase at the 15 percent tax bracket. No penalty taxes are assumed at the 66 years duration. Penalty taxes keep people from using IRAs; they must be eliminated. This will greatly increase new IRA saving, thereby creating even more tax revenue that more than offsets lost penalty taxes. With or without penalty taxes, the Nation always gains the same amount with IRAs (A plus B). To measure the government's gain or loss, the taxes that would have been collected under the ordinary income tax are carried forward as government debt to Dec. 31, 1991 at the government's actual cost of money (T-Bill rates) for each year of the duration periods.

Source: Savers & Investors League.

These gains or losses are from a single \$100 saving that's invested in an actual, typical mutual fund at the start of the period shown.

Multiply the above figures by \$10 million—(\$100 times \$10 million equals \$1 billion—to portray the enormous gains that would have been available to the government, the taxpayers and our Nation from each \$1 billion of existing savings shifted to tax deductible IRA's if IRAs had been available during the durations illustrated. For example, the Government's gains from IRA's versus the ordinary income tax per each \$1 billion of saving in 1962 would have been between \$75 billion and \$195 billion. The Nation's gains would have been between \$400 and \$900 billion. It is clear that the Nation's gains from each \$1 billion of saving every year from 1962 and carried forward to December 31, 1991 would have been in the trillions of dollars.

Remember: The past 66 years illustrated above are the prologue to the next 66 and beyond. The financial and economic growth portrayed above has been literally wasted in the past due to the ordinary income tax bias against saving and the failure to provide unlimited, tax deductible IRA's. Schulze/Jenkins must be enacted immediately.

In Ireland the President recognizes such events with a personal message and a check. When the individual who reaches the century mark is also a national hero, a former combat leader, and a former national legislator, the occasion should attract the attention of every legislative body.

Tom Maguire is respected by Irish people throughout the world, and in particular by those with connections to County Mayo, as a man who sought peace with justice and honor for all of Ireland. Commandant Gen. Maguire, T.D., a soldier and patriot, symbolizes those whose sacrifices and steadfast devotion led to the creation of the modern Irish State.

In recognition of the 100th birthday of Commandant Gen. Tom Maguire, sole surviving member of the 2d Dail Eireann, I invite my colleagues to pause in its deliberations to congratulate Commandant General Maguire, T.D., for a life of steadfast devotion to the cause of liberty and justice for all, and for peace with justice and honor for all Ireland. May he be remembered with the company of those brave men and women who served in the defense of the Irish republic proclaimed during Easter Week, 1916.

The printed program book of the 1991 New York Saint Patrick's Day parade, the largest parade in the world, contained a retrospective article on Commandant Gen. Tom Maguire, T.D., written by an Irish immigrant from County Mayo, whose grandfather, Richard Cawley, native of Shrule, County Mayo, had served under Tom Maguire in the Irish war for independence (1919-1921) and who still vividly remembers Maguire's qualities of leadership. Gerald O'Hara, the author, is a native of Charlestown, County Mayo, and is also active in the Irish immigration reform movement. Additionally, he serves as a corporal in the 9th Regiment of the New York Guard. He now lives in New York with his wife Catherine.

Mr. Speaker, I request that the full text of the article entitled "Remember 1916" appear at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

REMEMBERING 1916

TOM MAGUIRE, COMMANDANT GENERAL, I.R.A. (SECOND DIVISION)

Born in Cross, South Mayo in 1892, Tom Maguire was the fourth child of eleven in a large nationalist family. His ancestors fought against the Williamites at Aughrim in 1691, with Humbert in 1798 and were active in the Fenian movement in the 1800's.

Considering this lineage, it was no surprise that the young Maguire was politically aware and had a keen interest in military history. In 1913 he was a member of the Irish Volunteers and took the anti-Redmond side in the split of 1914.

Events beyond their control precluded the Mayo Volunteers from taking any active part in the Rising of 1916. This monumental event in Irish history left an indelible mark on Tom Maguire. He has this to say:

"The Easter insurrection came to me like a bolt from the blue. I will never forget my exhilaration; it was a turning point in my life to think that Irish men were fighting England on the streets of Dublin. I thank God for seeing such a day."¹

Prominent in organizing the first company of the I.R.A. in South Mayo, Tom Maguire's leadership turned untrained and unarmed volunteers into an effective fighting force that engaged and defeated the British in several actions, notably the Kilfall ambush and the Tourmakeady ambush.

Tourmakeady, with its subsequent rear guard fighting and retreat across the Partry Mountains, made Tom Maguire a legend in his own lifetime. Wounded six times, and his adjutant, Michael O'Brien, fatally wounded after rendering him aid, he was carried by his own men where they broke through an encirclement of hundreds of British troops.

The tragic Civil War period found him imprisoned under threat of execution and his younger brother, John, was executed in Tuam.

Commandant General Tom Maguire, soldier and patriot, the last surviving member of the Second Dail, and one of the brave few who gained Ireland its first measure of freedom in six hundred years.

The people of Ireland and of County Mayo will forever be in their debt.

¹From Survivors by Uinseann MacEoin, Argenta Publications, Dublin.

COMMANDANT GENERAL TOM MAGUIRE, T.D.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 22, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to recognize an extraordinary man on the occasion of his 100th birthday. On March 28, 1992, Commandant Gen. Maguire, the sole surviving member of the 2d Dail Eireann—the first Irish Parliament, elected after the 1919 Irish declaration of independence—began his second century. This is an event of great significance among the Irish Diaspora as well as the people of Ireland.

Commandant General Tom Maguire lives with his son, Dr. Sean Maguire, in Castlebar, County Mayo.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 23, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 24

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue mark up of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the role of contractors in the Department of Defense's star wars program.

SD-342

10:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1491, to provide for the establishment of a fish and wildlife conservation partnership program between the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the States, and private organizations and individuals.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Closed business meeting to continue mark up of S. 2629, to authorize funds for fiscal year 1993 for military functions of the Department of Defense, and to prescribe military personnel levels for fiscal year 1993.

SR-222

JULY 27

2:00 p.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2907, to revise and improve the National Flood Insurance Program of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-538

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Governmental Affairs Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for activities of the Independent Counsel Law of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Joint Economic

Technology and National Security Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine China's recent economic performance and prospects, the status of economic reforms, and China's trade policies.

SD-628

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine U.S. plans and programs regarding weapons dismantlement in the former Soviet Union.

SD-419

JULY 28

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the military implications of the START Treaty and the June 17, 1992 United States/Russian Joint Understanding on Further Reductions in Strategic Offensive Arms.

SH-216

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Hugo Pomrehn, of California, to be Under Secretary of Energy, and John J. Easton Jr., of Vermont, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Domestic and International Energy Policy).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to conserve exotic, wild birds, including S. 1218, to provide financial assistance for projects for research, conservation, management, or protection of exotic birds, and S. 1219, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations requiring the marking of exotic birds and to prohibit a person from importing exotic birds without a license.

SD-406

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1581, to revise the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 to allow Federal agencies to secure copyright in computer software prepared by U.S. employees under a cooperative research and development agreement, and to grant li-

censes or assignments for the copyrights.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Budget

To hold hearings to examine the Administration's mid-session review of the Federal budget.

SD-608

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1156, Federal Land and Families Protection Act of 1991, focusing on the health of the eastside forests in Oregon and Washington.

SD-366

JULY 29

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the uses of telecommunication technologies in education.

SR-253

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.

SD-215

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1002, to make it a Federal criminal offense to leave or remain outside a State for the purpose of avoiding payment of arrearages in child support.

SD-226

1:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Courts and Administrative Practice Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 287, for the relief of Clayton Timothy Boyle and Clayton Louis Boyle, son and father, S. 1103, for the relief of the estate of Dr. Beatrice Braude, S. 1181, for the relief of Christy Carl Hallien, of Arlington, Texas, S. 1652, for the relief of land grantors in Henderson, Union, and Webster Counties, Kentucky, and their heirs, S. 1859, for the relief of Patricia A. McNamara, S. 1947 and H.R. 238, for the relief of Craig A. Klein, S. Res. 170, to refer S. 1652 to the Chief Judge of the U.S. Claims Court for a report thereon, H.R. 454, for the relief of Bruce C. Veit, and H.R. 478, for the relief of Norman R. Ricks.

SD-562

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

2:00 p.m.
 Finance
 Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine how Medicare payment policies affect physicians' choice of medical specialties.
 SD-215

Select on Intelligence
 To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.
 SH-219

JULY 30

9:30 a.m.
 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
 To hold hearings to examine cosmetic standards and pesticide use on fruits and vegetables.
 SR-332

Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine issues relating to telemarketing fraud.
 SR-253

Governmental Affairs
 Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
 To continue hearings to examine efforts to combat fraud and abuse in the insurance industry.
 SD-342

2:00 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-226

2:30 p.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on rail highway grade crossing safety, and on S. 2644, to require the Secretary of Transportation to require passenger and freight trains

to install and use certain lights for safety purposes.
 SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 2481, authorizing funds for Indian health programs.
 SR-485

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 2617, to provide for the maintenance of dams located on Indian lands in New Mexico by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or through contracts with Indian tribes.
 SR-485

2:30 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2577, to provide for the exchange of certain Federal lands within the State of Utah, between the State of Utah and the Secretary of the Interior.
 SD-366

AUGUST 5

10:00 a.m.
 Finance
 To resume hearings to examine the state of U.S. trade policy, focusing on proposed legislation to open foreign markets to U.S. exporters and to modernize the operations of the U.S. Customs Service.
 SD-215

Governmental Affairs
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-342

Veterans' Affairs
 Business meeting, to resume markup of S. 2575, to revise certain pay authorities that apply to nurses and other health care professionals, and other pending calendar business.
 SR-418

AUGUST 6

9:00 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Surface Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold oversight hearings on high-speed ground transportation.
 SR-253

AUGUST 7

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine the health risks posed to police officers who use radar guns.
 SD-342

AUGUST 12

9:30 a.m.
 Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on Indian trust fund management.
 SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Chief Financial Officers Act (P.L. 101-576), and to review the Army audit.
 SD-342

2:30 p.m.
 Governmental Affairs
 General Services, Federalism, and the District of Columbia Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on S. 2080, to clarify the application of Federal preemption of State and local laws.
 SD-342

POSTPONEMENTS

JULY 23

9:30 a.m.
 Small Business
 To hold hearings on H.R. 5191, to encourage private equity capital to small business concerns.
 SR-428A

EXTENSIONS - REVISIONS

1. The following extensions and revisions are being made to the contract for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953:

2. The contract is being extended for a period of 12 months, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

3. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

4. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

5. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

6. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

7. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

8. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

9. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

10. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

11. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

12. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

13. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

14. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

15. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

16. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

17. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.

18. The contract is being revised to provide for the purchase of 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Yellow Corn, U.S. No. 1, for the period July 1, 1952, to June 30, 1953, at the same price as the original contract.